The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,039 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—NIZAM		3726	500	R. Hazelwood	5th July
L BENGAL		4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
M ROHILLA		3100	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND		4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM		3441	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA		4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY		2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE		5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM		3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3543	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tran ship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets, Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000 600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 803	30th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4 100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 5th July. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2100	E. NORFOLK	5th Jul.

THIS Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers, and passages are now available at reduced rates.

For further particulars, apply to—

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, June 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, June 11th, 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENT
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, July 8th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 4, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs. as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10 8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5 0
Symon's Rain Gauge, all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMIST & PHARMACIST TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS,
DOUBLE TEXTURE, WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	36

Leggings to match the above per pair...Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ... " 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,

With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

CHECK ZEPHYR BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.

Light, Durable and Reversible, Consisting of Coat Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	12	12-8	13	13-8	14 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17

	Rs. a.
Leggings to match the above, per pair	4 0
Caps ... each	3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers, 5 by 3 ft. ... each	5 4
Do. Driving Aprons, lined check, 5 by 4 ft ... each	11 0
Bed Sheeting Waterproof, double width, per yard	4 8
Do. Do. double texture	6 8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted brass eyelets...Small size 6ft. by 3	8 0
Medium 7ft. by 4½	14 0
Large 8ft. by 5	20 0
India Rubber Buckets	5 4
Do. Hand Basins	4 8
Do. Baths 30in, to 36in, Rs. 18 to 22	8

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.
NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's Buildings,

R HYDE CHEETHAM, and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.
Bombay, 13th June 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 24th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licences.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection, it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
AGHDANS ... from	25 0	to 30 0
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS ... "	16 0	to 35 0
ASSIETTES ... "	50 0	to 100 0
BEER JUGS ... "	45 0	to 70 0
BEER MUGS ... "	10 8	to 28 0
BISCUIT BOXES ... "	20 0	to 80 0
BOTTLE HOLDERS ... "	18 0	to 25 0
BOTTLE LABELS ... "	1 4	to 4 0
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES ... "	50 0	to 70 0
BREAD BASKETS ... "	40 0	to 70 0
BREAKFAST CRUETS ... "	13 8	to 28 0
BREAKFAST DISHES ... "	40 0	to 60 0
BUTTER COOLERS ... "	16 0	to 30 0
BUTTER KNIVES ... "	2 8	to 7 0
CAKE BASKETS ... "	40 0	to 70 0
CALL BELLS ... "	7 8	to 12 0
CANDLESTICKS ... "	50 0	to 60 0
CARLTON CRUETS ... "	13 8	to 28 0
CHEESE SCOOPS ... "	2 8	to 20 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS ... "	13 8	to 40 0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS ... "	10 0	to 100 0
CHUTNEY FRAMES ... "	25 0	to 50 0
CIGAR LAMPS ... "	25 0	to 40 0
CLARET JUGS ... "	18 0	to 40 0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS ... "	18 0	to 30 0
CRUET STANDS ... "	12 0	to 70 0
CRUMB SCOOPS ... "	12 8	to 25 0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of ... "	25 0	to 60 0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ... "	40 0	to 100 0
DESSERT STANDS ... "	36 0	to 70 0
DINNER CRUETS ... "	32 0	to 100 0
DISH COVERS ... "	40 0	to 60 0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID ... "	90 0	to 110 0
EGG BOILERS OR STEAMERS ... "	20 0	to 35 0
EGG FRAMES ... "	18 0	to 60 0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4 ... "	250 0	to 600 0
EPERGNES ... "	100 0	to 200 0
FISH CARVERS ... "	16 0	to 35 0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ... "	50 0	to 150 0
FLOWER STANDS ... "	40 0	to 100 0
FRUIT STANDS ... "	36 0	to 70 0
GOBLETS ... "	18 0	to 100 0
GOLF CUPS ... "	20 0	to 80 0
HOLSTER FLASKS ... "	7 8	to 8 8
ICE CLAWS ... "	7 8	to 10 0
ICE HAMMERS ... "	7 8	to 10 0
ICE JUGS ... "	36 0	to 100 0
ICE PAILS ... "	18 0	to 30 0
ICE SPOONS, sets of ... "	40 0	to 60 0
ICE TONGS ... "	4 8	to 6 8
ICE WATER SETS ... "	150 0	to 250 0
ICE WATER URNS ... "	250 0	to 280 0
INKSTANDS ... from	20 0	to 60 0
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS ... "	14 0	to 30 0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair ... "	2 0	to 6 0
LUNCHEON FRAMES ... "	150 0	to 200 0
MUFFINEERS, each ... "	2 8	to 7 0
MUSTARD POTS ... "	5 0	to 10 0
NAPKIN RINGS ... "	2 0	to 6 0
NUT CRACKERS ... "	3 8	to 7 0
PEPPER CASTORS ... "	2 8	to 7 0
PEG MEASURES ... "	5 0	to 8 0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS ... "	45 0	to 50 0
PICKLE FRAMES ... "	20 0	to 40 0
PICKLE PRONGS, OR FORKS ... "	1 0	to 8 0
PICKLE SAUCE FRAMES ... "	36 0	to 45 0
PRESERVE FRAMES ... "	27 0	to 40 0
SALAD BOWLS ... "	45 0	to 100 0
SALAD SERVERS ... "	16 0	to 25 0
SALT CELLARS, sets of ... "	20 0	to 60 0
SALVERS ... "	18 0	to 90 0
SARDINE BOXES ... "	24 0	to 40 0
SAUCE FRAMES ... "	36 0	to 45 0
SIDE DISHES, set of ... "	250 0	to 600 0
SODA WATER FRAMES ... "	30 0	to 40 0
SOY FRAMES ... "	12 8	to 14 0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES ... "	50 0	to 130 0
SPIRIT AND TUMBLER STANDS ... "	50 0	to 70 0
SPOON WARMERS ... "	13 8	to 40 0
SUGAR BASINS ... "	30 0	to 40 0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES ... "	36 0	to 50 0
SUITES OF PLATE ... "	230 0	to 300 0
SULKIES ... "	6 0	to 8 0
TANKARDS ... "	25 0	to 40 0
TANTALUS FRAMES ... "	40 0	to 150 0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES ... "	14 0	to 30 0
TEA CADDIES ... "	40 0	to 60 0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ... "	100 0	to 350 0
TEA INFUSERS ... "	6 0	to 8 0
TEA SERVICES ... "	31 8	to 100 0
TEA SPOONS, per doz ... "	11 0	to 20 0
TEA KETTLES ... "	72 0	to 100 0
TEA TRAYS ... "	70 0	to 150 0
TELESCOPIC CUPS ... "	16 0	to 20 0
TOAST RACKS ... "	10 0	to 20 0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES ... "	50 0	to 70 0
VEGETABLE DISHES ... "	72 0	to 120 0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS ... "	2 8	to 4 0
WEDDING PRESENTS ... "	10 0	to 200 0
WINE STRAINERS ... "	9 0	to 13 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VINO DA TAVOLO
ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.
CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowka.
Dammer
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
Checked Dusters.
Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.
Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } in neat designs
Cretonnes. } and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.
Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.
Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35
BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our
BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... "	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... "	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... "	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... "	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... "	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... "	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... "	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. | Messrs. H. S. King, Canada Buildings, King William St., Strand, W.C. Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Son, Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MACLEAN," arrived from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th July 1887.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT by a Young Parsee as Cashier. He is now serving in the same capacity in a Merchant's Office, where he has worked in different branches in the Export Department for the last seven years. Highest references and testimonial given. Security also if required. Any amount of hard work no objection, no objection as to salary as much as good treatment. Wants to serve in an Office where there are no MADRASSEE Clerks. Apply "CASHIER," care of this paper.

NEGRETTE AND ZAMBRA'S SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES AND OPERAGLASSES.

IF you want to protect your eyes buy NEGRETTE and ZAMBRA'S Spectacles and Eyeglasses from

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Church Gate Street.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting..............	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face,	18 carat................	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

(Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus....................................	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundred of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranted impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

OTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1885..................£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1862........£1,679,676 [illegible] | 1878 ....£4,049,15 14 1
1870........£[illegible] | 1885 ....£5,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts..Rs. 38 per dozen
Nicolson Edinburgh Ale, in Hogshead .. „ 52 per Hhd.

FROM BRUDER KLEMOSCHEG-GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Pale Muscat Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. „ 32 per case of 2 dozens.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 .. „

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO, ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY ! !

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS.......................... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS............................ „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES,
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.
DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING !

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 91 BAGS COLUMBA COFFEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDA the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Dinshaw Bhikhajee Khan and Co., in their godown, at Musjeed Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Cuma Ramjee—91 bags Columba Coffee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 5, 1887.

NOTICES

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas	„	0 12
Pekoe Souchong.........................	„	0 10
Gunpowder	„	0 10
Souchong	„	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE

STANDARD

Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims

ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co.,Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK. GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES,&c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOON, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal P lls."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...................	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL........................	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........................	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BEFORE INSURING
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
OF
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	For Life.	Payable at Death or on attaining Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Annuity for Remainder of Life to commence at Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Limited Number of Payments. 10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16 12 0	29 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
35	24 9 0	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates :—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES, which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTO Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £320 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 5 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co.,Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ADVERTISING
IN
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietors of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder, Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel Station, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat-Cooper, Bhandoop, Tannah*, Deewa, Callian Junction*†, Titwalla, Khadawali, Wassind, Shapoor, Atgaum, Khurdee, Kussarah*, Egutpoorah, Ghotee, Balligaum, Deolalee B. Siding, Nassick Rd*, Kheirwadee, Niphar, Lasulgaum, Munmar, Nandgaum*, Naidongree, Chalisgaum, Kujgaum, Galna, Pachora, Myjee, Mussawunda, Sowlee, Julgaum,
Bhadlij, Bhosawul Junction*†, Sowda, Nimborah, Raver, Khanapur, Burhanpur, Chandnee, Mandwa, Dongergaum, Bagmar, Khundwa*†, Jawar, Beerh, Singaji, Harsud, Kirkeam, Bheringee, Hurda*, Timoornee, Paghdal, Sewnee, Dharam, Khundi, Dularia, Bursee for Hooshangabad, Rampur, Bagra, Semri, Sohagpore*†, Pepuria (for Puchmari), Bankeri, Babai, Gadawara, Bohanee, Kareli (for Saugor), Narsingpore, Kuruk Bail,
Chindwara, Satari, Shapura, Mirgani (for Marble Rocks), Nagpoor, Hula Gate, Budlapoor, Wangni, Narel, Chinchowli, Kurjut*†, Padsdari, Khandalla, Lanowlee*, Karli, Kurkulla, Tullgaum, Salaivadi, Chinchwud, Kirkee, Poona*††, Loonee, Oorolee, Yeoat, Kheirgaum, Patus, Dhond†, Boreball, Deckaal and Bheegwan, Kartrus, Poomulwaree, Warrungaum, Nargaum, Khankeer, Mulkapoor, Biswa Bridge, Nandoora, Jullum†, Sheogaum*,
Parus, Dapki, Akola, Boregaum, Kalipurna, Moortizapoor, Mohona, Koorum, Budnaira, Malkar, Chandoor, Damargaum, Pooigaum, Dygaum, Wurdah†, Powaar†, Sindee, Bores, Kapri, Balgaum, Jahwoor, Kelm, Barsee Road, Marhsh, Ungar, Mohol, Packney, Sholapur*†, Hoolgee, Kurylgaum, Dudhnee, Goodoor, Goolburga, Shahabad*†, Wadi, Nulwar, Yedagherry, Hydapore Road, Kistna, Chickaugo, Raichoor*†.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba, Church Gate Street, Marine Line, Churney Rd, Grant Road, Mahaluxmee, Parell, Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, Andaree, Goregaum, Borewlee (Dyeur), Bhynder, Bassein Road, Veraur, Sopalla, Palghur,
Boisur, Wangaum, Danoo Road, Goolwood, Wewjee, Sunjan, Bheelar, Damaun Rd., Oodwara, Pardee, Bulsar, Dongree, Beelemora, Umalsar, Nowsaree, Maroloe, Sucheen, Surat*†, Amrolee, Sion,
Keem, Palonee, Ukleswur, Broach*, Chumarguam, Pallej, Meegaum, Kurwan, Mundala, Dubhoe, Bhadurpore, Itola, Baroda*, Balwa, Wasud, Nowley, Anand, Bhalej, Oomret, Dakor,
Thasra, Pali, Byrahavi, Nariad, Mehmoodabad, Baraijee, Ahmedabad†, Saburmutte, Ambli Road, Sanund, Charolee, Jackwara, Veerumgaum, Jhond, Patree, Kharraghora, Sabli Road, Lilapore Rd, Luctoran, Wadwan.

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*, Chitapore, Mulkid Gate, Jram, Nawandgi, Tandur*, Dharur, Gangawaram, Golaguda, Shankarpalli, Lingampallie, Musapetgate, Hyderabad, Secunderabad.

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do., City, Limbdi, Chuda, Rampur, Kundli, Botad, Ningala, Ujalvav, Dhola Junc., Jalia, Dhasa, Lathi, Chital, Lunidhar, Kunkavav, Khakharia, Vavdi, Jetpur, Jetalsar, [illegible]

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for [illegible]
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments. ¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 Minutes for Dinner

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pekin (s), from London; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; and Berenice (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Taif (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Rockliff (s), Havre; and St. Regulus (s), Liverpool.

A BOAT SUNK.—Prow No. 3,893, laden with 125 bales of cotton, belonging to Ruttonsey Mooljee, sank off the Carnac Bunder on Tuesday morning last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Deccan, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 8 a.m.

THE WATER POLICE.—Mr. Thomas G. Sweeney, Superintendent of Water Police, having obtained three months' privilege leave from this date, Mr. Inspector Jones has been appointed to act during his absence.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March.........Festal..................M. Curry.
Grand Finale.Stradella ....Flotow.
Waltz...........Soiree d'Ete...........Waldteufel.
Gavotte ......Heimliche Liebe ......Resch.
Galop ....La Fanfare... ....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SEAMAN'S APPLICATION.—A seaman named Mackenzie appeared yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, and said that having received his discharge in Madras, he had come down by railway to Bombay in the hope of joining some vessel here. His clothes, which were to follow, had arrived here, but the Railway authorities refused to deliver them to him, unless he showed them a receipt or established his identity as the real owner of the goods. In reply to a question by the Magistrate as to whether he had any papers in his possession to prove that he was the person he represented himself to be, Mackenzie produced his certificate of discharge. His Worship said the only thing he could do was to refer the applicant to the Traffic Manager, who, there was no doubt, would order the clothes to be delivered to the complainant, if he was satisfied that he was the owner of the property.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dhondoo Huri and Tevia Baboo were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with assaulting a native police constable in New Hanooman Lane. Tevia Baboo struck the policeman with a large bamboo stick, and when he was seized, Dhondoo came to the rescue and struck another constable with an umbrella on the neck. The second accused admitted that he was an old offender who had seen on several occasions the inside of a jail. But he denied having committed the assault with which he was charged. On being convicted of the offence, Mr. Hamilton sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. As the prisoner was going to be removed from the dock, he requested the Magistrate not to send him to the old jail, where certain people had a grudge against him. His Worship said the prisoner might make a representation to the jail authorities. The other accused was fined Rs. 5.

THEFT.—Lulloo Pitambar, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a watch and chain and a purse containing Rs. 3-12, of the collective value of Rs. 16-12, on the 3rd June last, the property of Sedick Ahmed, a carpenter living at Kandy Mohla. The accused and complainant on the date in question, were both working in a carpenter's shop at Girgaum, when the accused left the shop on pretence of going for a drink of water and never returned. Shortly after the complainant missed the watch and chain, and also the purse with its contents, from his jacket pocket, which he had left hanging on a peg in the wall of the workshop. A report was made to the police; the accused was suspected, but was nowhere to be found. On Sunday morning last he was seen by the complainant and handed over to the police, when he made a statement and the watch and chain were recovered from a cloth merchant in the native town, with whom the accused had pledged the articles for Rs. 5. The purse and its contents have not been recovered. The accused on pleading guilty was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA IN SATTARA ZILLA.—About eleven hundred persons were attacked with cholera in the Sattara Zilla last week, of which five hundred proved fatal.—*Poona Observer.*

DEPARTURE OF COL. LATOUCHE.—Colonel C. D. LaTouche, our late Cantonment Magistrate, left Poona for Bombay *en route* to Aden by the mid-day train yesterday. A large number of European and native gentlemen, and several ladies, assembled on the railway platform to bid farewell to the gallant Colonel, whose kind and genial nature had endeared him to all in Poona. Amongst those present we noticed Lieut.-General A Carnegy, Commander-in-Chief; Brigadier-General Adam (Q. M. G.) and Mrs. Adam; Major Lloyd (A. Q. M. G.) and Mrs. Lloyd; Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S., Commissioner; Mr. J. G. Moore, C. S., Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Kirkham; and several other European and native gentlemen. The whole of the establishment of the Cantonment Magistrate's office were also present to wish Col. LaTouche God-speed. Three hearty cheers were given for Colonel LaTouche as the train began to move, and were continued until it was clear of the station. Colonel LaTouche's familiar figure will be much missed in Poona society, among whom he was greatly esteemed, and all our readers will, we are sure, join us in hearty wishes for his prosperous voyage, a good time at Aden, and a safe return to Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

TIGER SLAYING.—Mr. E. Dobbs, Conservator of Forests, distinguished himself, last month, in the District of Seoni by accounting for four tigers, one of which was a notorious man-eater. When this latter was marked out for disposal, Mr. Proby, Superintendent of Police, sat up in a *machan* near Mr. Dobbs's; but he was unfortunate, as Master Stripes passed unnoticed under him only to be sighted and shot by the latter.—*Ibid.*

THE HINDOO JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—This Club has already arranged to play about eight matches with the European Cricket Clubs of Bombay, viz., the Bombay Volunteers, the Y. M. C. Association, the Carlton and the G. T. M.'s office for the coming Cricket season. It is difficult to say anything as to the prospects of these matches on account of the wet evenings to which we have often been treated since the middle of last month. Judging by the number of players, it would appear they will have a good deal of material to choose from when selecting a team. A serious loss has been sustained by this Club in the person of A. N. Adarkar, whose place, by his untimely death at Benares, some three months ago, it will be almost impossible to fill satisfactorily. He was a slashing hitter and a very valuable acquisition in the field, especially in the far country. He had played really good cricket against the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas last year. Probably we shall also be deprived of the services of Mr. M. R. Purandhare, the indefatigable captain, who has led many a team to victory by his remarkable bowling, as well as those of Shroff, Shivjee and one or two more. But there is a promising infusion of new blood in Messrs. D. V. Mehta and S. D. Motiwalla, whose powers are well spoken of. Of those who represented the Hindoo Jolly C. Club occasionally last year, and who are still available, we shall no doubt find Messrs. G. P. Merchant, V. R. Mehta, H. R. Broker, M. B. Dhurandher, V. S. Dhulap, J. S. Dharadher, M. R. Vaidya, D. M. Chouker, N. V. Gosavi, R. P. Joshi, M. T. Dalal and V. M. Chambhare. The matches already arranged are as follows:—

July 9	Hindoo Jolly C C	vs.	Bombay Volunteer C C
" 16	"		Y M's C A A C Club
Aug 6	"		G T M's Office C Club
" 20	"		Y M's C A A C Club (return)
" 22	"		G T M's Office C Club (return)
Sept 3	"		Carlton C Club
" 17	"		Bombay Volunteer C C (return)
" 24	"		Carlton C Club (return)

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested, are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE ANCESTRAL PROPERTY OF KHOJAS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and his minor son, Hussumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, the particulars of which have already been published, was continued before Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. It is a suit for a partition of ancestral property among Khojas. The plaintiff, the eldest son of the first defendant, asks that an account be taken of the family estate of the plaintiff and defendant, and that it be partitioned between the plaintiff and the defendants in equal shares; that the first defendant be ordered to make a full and complete discovery of all the property come into his possession from his father Hubibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, with all accretions; that, in the event of the Court not decreeing a partition of the family estate, provision be made for the preservation of the plaintiff's interest, and to protect the plaintiff's share from being wasted or lost; that a sum be paid to plaintiff by way of maintenance; that, in the event of the Court holding that the plaintiff is not entitled to an interest in the estate as a coparcener, the first defendant be declared a trustee for the plaintiff in respect of one-fourth equal share in the residuary estate of the plaintiff's grandfather, and be ordered to deliver up the same to the plaintiff with all accumulations, profits, accretions, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendant. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, appeared for the minor defendant at the first hearing, but were allowed to withdraw from the suit except in respect to the question of costs, his interests as a minor being left in the hands of the Court.

The plaintiff is the eldest son of the first defendant, a well-known Khoja merchant. The grandfather of the plaintiff and father of the defendant, Hubibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, died at Bombay in 1865, when the first defendant, under Hubibbhoy's will, dated 29th December 1864, came into possession of a large amount of property, which had been greatly added to by accretions, and now amounted in value, as the plaintiff estimated, to about twenty lakhs of rupees. According to the laws and usages by which members of the Khoja community in Bombay were governed, and which in this behalf are the same as those applicable to Hindus, the property in the hands of the first defendant was ancestral family property; and the plaintiff at his birth became a coparcener with an interest equal to that of the defendants. There had lately been differences and disagreements between the plaintiff and his father; and the former was no longer willing that his father should remain in possession and management of the family estate, but desired that the same should be partitioned. Plaintiff was dissatisfied with his father's management of the estate, and he feared that it was in danger of being wasted and lost. The first defendant denied the plaintiff's estimate of the value of the estate, and denied that it was ancestral family property according to the laws and usages governing the Khoja community in Bombay. He denied that the distinction, according to Hindu law between ancestral and self-acquired property, had any application to, or had ever been recognised by, any Khojas in Bombay. The plaintiff did not at his birth become a coparcener to any extent in the property; it was solely and absolutely the first defendant's; and the plaintiff had no interest whatever therein. The disagreements had been caused by the misconduct of the plaintiff, who had no right to call in question or interfere with the management of the property. The charges of mismanagement and waste were, the defendant urged, entirely unfounded. By his will, dated 29th December 1864, the testator revoked all prior testamentary writings. After some argument, the Court had held that the *onus* lay on the defendant to prove self-acquisition of the property. The hearing commenced with the defendant producing a large number of books and calling his mehtas and other witnesses to prove that the property was self-acquired. The Court also threw upon the defendant the *onus* of proving that, by the law and custom of the Khojas, there was no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property in respect of the power of the owner to devise or make a gift of it. Witnesses for the defendant are now under examination as to this custom. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were:—

Allibhoy Hubib, who said he was born in Surat though he originally belonged to Kutch. After living twelve years in Surat, he went to Zanzibar, where his father was, and was trading between Surat and Zanzibar. He received from his father property worth Rs. 2,000 in ornaments and cash after his death. He received a house also. He went before his father's death to Damaun, where he had been trading. He used to take contracts of leases from Government and traded in grain. He used to collect grains from lands taken on lease and sell those grains in Damaun. He was the mookhee of the jumat in Damaun, and was consulted by the Portuguese Government with regard to Khoja customs; and a report was sent to the Governor. There was no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property as regarded partition sought by a son. Sons had set up their right to divide the ancestral property in their father's lifetime, but no such division had taken place. Witness had a disagreement with his son Goolam Ali, and turned him out of his house at Damaun, and gave him nothing. He appealed to the jumat by petition; but the jumat decided that witness was the patel and mookhee of the community and might give or not as he liked. For becoming a *varras* or head man of the community, one must be a wise man; there was no necessity for money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: Witness was in the habit of coming to Bombay from Damaun in 1815 or 1816, and used to come sometimes by land and sometimes by sea. Hubibbhoy, defendant's father, was trading on a small scale and was in poor circumstances in 1815 or 1816. Witness left Damaun seven years ago and came to Bombay to serve in the Durgah. He had given two houses, she-buffaloes, cows, &c., to his caste in charity. Witness had not received, nor expected to receive, anything from Ahmedbhoy for giving evidence here. Ahmedbhoy had not promised to pay him anything. Witness had never been suspended from his duty. He was in jail six months in Damaun and one month in Goa. He was sentenced in Damaun to 15 years' imprisonment; he appealed to Goa, and the sentence was reversed and he was released. The charge against him was selling grain at a higher rate than the authorised rate. Witness said his age was 90 years, because his father had told him so.

To the Judge: I do not know who was the Governor of Bombay when I came here. I don't remember anything about the fall of Baji Rao, and the battles fought at that time. I know only the present Governor. (A laugh.) I don't know who was the Cazee of Bombay at the time, Aga Khan was then in Bombay.

Mr. Lang: We should get a photo. of this witness to put in as an exhibit of a man of ninety years. (A laugh.)

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim said he was a large China merchant and a Justice of the Peace. He had been in Bombay since his childhood, and used occasionally to go to Cutch Mandvie, his native country. He knew the Khoja custom as to inheritance. The Khoja father is the mooktiar (has sole control) of the self-acquired and ancestral property. As far as witness knew, there was no distinction between the two. Even if a Khoja had sons, he could do anything he liked with his property. He had heard of no case where a son had successfully claimed a division of the property in the hands of his father. He knew of no instances where sons had claimed for a share in the ancestral property, or of instances where sons had claimed a share in the lifetime of the father in the ancestral property in his hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Witness had sons. He would not like to divide his property in his lifetime. Witness had not known a single instance of partition of property in Khoja families. In Cutch, it was a custom among the Khojas that the sons were responsible for their fathers' debts even if they did not inherit from the father. Witness had not come across the custom that sons, living separate during the lifetime of their father, should pay his debts after his death. A varras or headman of the community may be rich or poor. Ebrahim, defendant's grandfather, was a *carras*. Since Aga Khan's coming to Bombay the *varras* kept the caste treasury. Witness's father and uncle were trading together. Witness did not know whether they got any money from their father. They traded together for many years. Witness and his sons did not trade together: they assisted him in his trade. When witness said he had heard that Khojas paid their fathers' debts, he meant they paid them out of respect to the father. Some paid, some did not.

Ladak Hajee Mookhee, a merchant in firewood, said he was worth about two or two and a half lakhs of rupees. He had been a mookhee about nine years, and had set apart some of his property for the use of the jumat. There are about 10,000 Khojas in Bombay. There are about 50, 60, or 75 families of Sunis; the rest are all Shias. There is no distinction of customs in the community. Witness did not know whether there had been any difference of customs among the Shias and Sunis since they separated about twenty years ago. They are separated on only certain religious points. There was no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property as to its being alienated by the holder. Even if a man had sons, he could do anything he pleased with the property, whether ancestral or his own, in the manner he pleased. Witness did not know of any instance where a son had compelled the father to a partition in his life-time. He did not know of cases where Khojas had turned out their sons without any provision for their maintenance, &c. He knew of instances where fathers had given to one son more of ancestral property than to others. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's father gave to Jairajbhoy more than he gave to other sons. He did not know of any instance of a son being disinherited altogether or deprived of his share. Witness remembered the meetings of the Khoja people in connection with the Khoja Succession Bill, and took an active part in them. They were meetings of Shias alone, and there were discussions as to the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. A *varras* was not necessarily a rich man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Witness did not know of any ancestral property being disposed of by a father without the consent of his sons, nor of any instance where ancestral property was alienated by a father against his son's wishes. Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy said he was a merchant and a Justice of the Peace. He had been living in Bombay since he was nine years of age. There was no distinction among Khojas between ancestral and self-acquired property; and the holder could dispose of it as he pleased. Even if his sons were alive, their claim could not prevail. A son could not claim a division of ancestral property in the life-time of his father. A father could give only a little to a son, or turn him out of the house without making any provision for the son's maintenance. Witness did not, however, remember any instance now. A *varras* may or may not be a rich man; he must be an intelligent, influential man. Mowjee and Nathoo were *varrases*, but they were not rich men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: The Bill which was placed before the Khoja Commission was prepared because the custom as to inheritance was unsettled. Disputes arose as to inheritance, and witnesses were ranged on one side or the other on certain points in dispute. Witness believed this was the first Khoja suit brought by a son against his father. Witness had not heard of a Khoja father alienating or willing away ancestral property against the wish of his sons. The post of *varras* was considered a very influential one, and he must be a man trusted by Aga Khan. Goolam Hoosein Dhunjee got a large sum of money on separating from his father, Dhunjee Curmali. Witness had heard of partitions taking place in Khoja families; but they were not frequent.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until to-day.

HIGH COURT—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

137-85—Little, S F and N—Maneckbai vs Sejabai and others—Nanu and H.
138-85—Little, S F and N—Maneckbai vs Sejabai and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-87—Little, S F and N—Choonilal Vurjeewandas vs Marwady Jokhiram Jesraj—Hore, C and B.
196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and R, and in person.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-82—Little, S F and N—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed H A Rehman—Payne, G and S and T D and C
14-87—Tyabji and D—Mariambai vs Makibai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
57-85—Little, S F and N—Vidiyala T Veeramale vs Vishwanath Pitamber and others—T D and C, and Little, S F and N.
85-86—Crawford and B—Sullivan Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and B, and L, S F and N.
86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama P G and S, B and H, B and B, and L S F N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

382-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D. and Thakurdas D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

463-86—Mirza, H K—Ruttonbai vs Sorabjee Pallonjee and another.
551-86—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Mahomed Ismael.
45-87—Payne, G and S—Runchordas Nurrotumdas vs Thucker Damjee Meghjee and another.
169-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Bhookandas Vijbhookandas vs Jaikissondas Purshotumdas and others—Payne, G and S.

Long Causes.

131-87—Chalk, W and S—Maria vs Gertrudes Quiny—In person—Part heard
48-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsey Ludha vs Dewkavahoo—Jefferson, B and D.
63-86—Payne, G and S—Meghji Khatao vs. Kessowji Hunsraj and others—E Wilkin.
77-86—E Wilkin—Lukhmibai vs. Meghji Khatao—Payne, G and S.
506-86—Balkrishna and D—Narayen Mahadeo Bholerao vs. Bhagarthibai—Crawford and B.
51-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sher Mahomed Hajee Amanooba vs Ramjee Dayal and others—W and G, Cama, and in person.
470-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Caturbux Abdoola vs Sooleman Saloodin—Hore, C and B.
171-84—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee vs. Bai Dhunbai—Bomonjee and H.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir H L Harrison, BCS	Lieut C Cheyne, BSC
Mr G C B Williams, BCS	Surgn-Maj J J Wood, MB, B
Mr H P Mulock, BCS	Surgn P W Dalzell, B
Mr R W Stogdon, BCS	Mr W P Austin, MCS
Mr T W Smyth, BCS	Mr J Mills, M
Mr G Winmill, B	Col W H Burton, R Eng
Mr R D Bayley, B	Lieut-Col T H B Young, MSC
Mr P D Barclay, B	Lieut-Col E Shaw, MSC
Mr E Gay, B	Mr J H Grant, Bo CS
Mr M Birkbeck, B	Mr J F Fleet, Bo CS
Mr J B Dunlop, B	Mr R E Candy, Bo CS
Col James Browne, C B, CSI, R Eng	Mr F W Francis, Bo CS
Col G A Way, BSC	Col E W Trevor, Bo SC
Col R C Mathews, BSC	Col H W Stockley, B Art
Maj J A D Gordon, BSC	Col W M Ducat, R Eng
Maj W Peacocke, R Eng	Maj W S Hore, Bo Inf
Maj J L Aberigh-Mackay, BSC	Capt H Hodgkinson, N Lanc Regt
Maj T E Spencer, BSC	Capt A L Hughes, Bo SC
Capt C W Muir, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E J Martin, B, 3 mo	Surg-Maj G McB, Davis, B, 2 mo
Mr R A Lloyd, B, to Oct 6, 1887	Assist-Apoth, C J Maher, B 3 mo
Maj B Channer, B Inf, 2 mo	Mr J Y Fullerton, M, 1 mo and 19 days
Surg-Maj H Johnstone, B, 3 mo	Surg-Maj J E Ferguson, Bo, 3 mo
Surg-Maj H B Purves, B, 4 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C H Vowell, BCS	Maj W G C Johnstone, MSC
Maj A D Stretell, BSC	Mr H Woodward, Bo CS
Capt E J N Fasken, BSC	Mr H J Reed, Bo
Mr R S Benson, MCS	

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH WATSON,

Who died on June 12, at Tower House, Grandtully, Perthshire, entered the army in 1851, and was employed on field service with the Kamptee movable column in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and Raepore district from July 17, 1857, to April 30, 1858, and was present at the affairs at Balakote, Nursinghur, Patun, Junopanee, and Knonee Pass, and also at the engagement at Kuttingae, at which he was slightly wounded. He received a medal for his services, and became major-general in 1882.

MR. EDWARD FRANCIS HARRISON, C.S.I.,

Who died on June 5, at his residence, Thornley, Upper Norwood, was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and, passing through Haileybury, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1849. He was soon employed in the Financial Department, in which he much distinguished himself. Among other services, he was mainly responsible for the introduction of the paper currency in India. In 1865 at Rangoon he reorganised the Financial Department of Burma. He was president of the Bank of Bengal, and held the appointment of Comptroller-General of India for twelve years. In 1878 he was sent by the English Government to inquire into the state of the finances of Turkey, and acted as vice-president of the Commission of Inquiry. He was made a C.S.I. in 1882, and received from the Sultan the Order of the Osmanieh (second class). He was a director of several well-known City companies.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 17th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut and Mrs Cripps and infant	Dr Underwood
Capt G S Goldsmid	Mr Bridges
Mr Annesley	Mr Banerri
Dr D H Pattel	Mr McMillans

FROM VENICE.

Mr Justice Pigott	Col Barston Brooks

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt F W Watkins	Surg McLaun
Mr J C Branson	Col Truman
Mr A Davidson	Mr J R Goodridge
Surg-Major Oldham	Mr J B Short
Capt Legh	Major McGregor
Mr Playfair	Mr E A Shaw
Col Olivant	Col G Corrie Bird
Col Norrie	Mr A J Morgan
Mr Dawson	Mr Cass
Capt Maxwell	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales, as Grand Master, presided on Monday at a great gathering of Freemasons at the Albert Hall, when an address of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee was agreed to.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany arrived at Port Victoria on Tuesday night, and proceeded the next morning to the Queen's Hotel, Norwood. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with several other Royal and Princely personages, have also arrived.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Earl Carnarvon, stated the substance of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which, under certain conditions, pledged Great Britain to evacuate Egypt in three years, reserving a right of re-occupation in the event of external danger or internal disorder. On Monday the Irish Land Bill was again considered in Committee. Various amendments were proposed and several were adopted. On Tuesday Lord Carnarvon expressed surprise that the evictions at Bodyke had been so protracted. The second reading of the Quarries Bill was postponed, and several other Bills were briefly discussed. Last night the Cottagers' Allotments Bill was read a second time, with an intimation from the Government that the subject would be dealt with later.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. W. H. Smith proposed that the Committee on the Crimes Bill should be closed to-day, all amendments not then disposed of being put without debate. Mr. Gladstone, without opposing the resolution, denied that there had been any obstruction beyond that caused by the policy of the Government itself. Mr. Parnell moved an amendment virtually negativing the resolution. The debate was continued with much warmth until the closure was moved and carried, and the amendment was negatived by 234 to 167. Other amendments were moved, and several Irish members were called to order, but eventually the resolution was passed by 245 to 93. On Monday the Committee on the Crimes Bill was resumed and occupied nearly the whole sitting, the result being that the fifth clause was passed. On Tuesday after some debate concerning the order of business and the Jubilee arrangements, the Crimes Bill was resumed in Committee, and many amendments were discussed at length. The Bill was again in Committee on Wednesday. Last night Mr. W. H. Smith announced that in deference to the wishes of members the Crimes Bill would not be proceeded with next week. Mr. Dillon then called attention to the Bodyke evictions as instances of violence and oppression, which resulted in an angry discussion extending over a considerable portion of the sitting.

A ball was given at the Reform Club on Wednesday, in commemoration of the Royal Jubilee and the Prince of Wales on the same evening presided at a banquet in the Middle Temple Hall.

Earl Beauchamp has resigned the office of Paymaster-General, and is succeeded by Earl Brownlow.

The Earl of Jersey has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford, in place of Sir H. Dashwood, resigned.

By invitation from Lord C. Beresford a party of upwards of 300 members of Parliament went to Portsmouth on Saturday and witnessed a variety of movements and experiments with warships and torpedo boats.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., at a dinner of the Liberal Union on Tuesday, expressed a hope that the reunion of the Liberal party might be effected before long, but he declared that if one of the conditions was the acceptance of the Parnellite yoke he would prefer to remain free.

Rear-Admiral George Tryon has been adopted as the Conservative candidate for the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire.

A deputation, headed by the Duke of Westminster, on Monday, presented a memorial to the Lord Chancellor, desiring restrictions to be placed on the reporting of proceedings in the Divorce Court. The Lord Chancellor, who expressed his sympathy with the views of the deputation, promised to bring the subject under the notice of the Government.

The Jubilee match round the British Islands was started on Tuesday from Southend. Eleven yachts competed. The latest accounts show that the race has been much impeded by sea fogs, but that the Sleuthhound occupied the leading position up to the Suffolk coast.

Several cricket matches were decided on Saturday. Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by six wickets, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by 145 runs, Staffordshire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 67 runs, and Lords and Commons won against Westminster School. On Wednesday Marylebone Club was defeated by an All England eleven by an innings and 117 runs.

A large building, used as a bootmaker's shop, in City-road, Manchester, which was under repair, suddenly fell in on Saturday night. Two women who were purchasing goods were killed, and several other persons were dangerously injured.

The evictions at Bodyke were resumed on Friday last and most desperate resistance was offered, boiling water being poured on the heads of the bailiffs and police. The evictions were continued on Saturday. The violent scenes of the previous days were renewed, women again pouring boiling meal and water on the bailiffs and police, Mr. Davitt being present stimulating the opposition. Since then the remaining evictions have been effected without much opposition.

OBITUARY.—Col F B Boone, Mad Inf; Major-Gen Hugh Watson; Col A A Croll; Mr G Cherry; Mr H Sherbrooke; Mr Theodore Walrond, C B.

SIR H. D. WOLFF has informed the Porte that Queen Victoria has ratified the Convention relating to Egypt, and he now awaits the Sultan's decree sanctioning the exchange of ratifications.

The Russian Government has intimated to the Porte its objections to the handing over of Egypt to a single Power. The French and the Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople are exerting all their influence to induce the Sultan to refuse to ratify the Convention.

The Russian organ in Brussels, *Le Nord*, intimates that, should Russian demands and interests be ignored in the Egyptian Convention, Great Britain must not be surprised at reprisals in Asia.

The health of the German Emperor has caused some anxiety during the past week, but the medical reports are favourable, and it is stated that there is no serious ground for apprehension.

The Porte has recommended the Bulgarian Regent to postpone summoning the Sobranje, as the Powers have been invited to agree on a candidate for the throne. The Regents have replied that the public feeling in Bulgaria is so strong that any further delay in calling together the Chamber is impossible.

Owing, it is believed, to Russian suggestions, Aleko Pasha has been put forward to replace the Bulgarian Regents, but there is no apparent sympathy with him in the Balkan States.

Russian influence appears to have triumphed at Belgrade, as M. Ristics has replaced M. Garashanine as Premier.

There was a party struggle in the French Chamber on Monday, when the Government candidate for a Vice-Presidency was elected by a majority of eight votes. The extreme Left are endeavouring to defeat the Government before the holidays, but the Right have joined with the moderate Republicans against them.

The Duchesse d'Alencon, sister of the Empress of Austria, has become mentally deranged, and is in a private asylum, but there are hopes for her recovery.

After an animated debate the Belgian Chamber on Tuesday, by 81 against 42 votes, sanctioned the project for erecting fortifications on the Meuse.

Affairs in Afghanistan are still uncertain. The Ameer's troops are endeavouring to starve the Ghilzais into submission. The Ameer's position is believed to be threatened, as his unpopularity daily increases, and it is not deemed probable that the Indian Government will interfere to support him.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES IN THE RED SEA.

MR. CHARLES H. ALLEN, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has furnished the *Times* with a graphic description, from the pen of Mr. A. E. Wylde, one of the chief actors in the scene of the capture of a slave dow in the Red Sea. Mr. Wylde is a corresponding member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and from his great experience of the native tribes and his former consular work in the Red Sea, says Mr. Allen, he may be accepted as a good authority on the difficult question of stopping the slave trade by the introduction of legitimate commerce and of thus pacifying the Soudan:—

"You have heard, of course, of the two captures made in one day of 26 and 33 slaves respectively by the Dolphin and Albacore. Captain Lambton, of the former ship, had the arranging of it, and very well he made use of the information I got him. I went away with him to show him I believed it a *bona fide* affair, and we started at 10 o'clock at night with four of the Dolphin's boats and a steam cutter. . . . We arrived in the steam cutter at daylight at Gezirat Abdullah; two boats were left to watch Damat and two to watch Altar, the five boats making a cordon of about 14 miles. The information was that the slaves would be run at Attar, and soon after dawn we saw the slave dhow coming out. Unfortunately, there was no wind, only a light breeze. Had it been blowing pretty strong the dhow would would not have seen the nearest cutter so soon, and could not have followed the tactics she did—viz., running alongside the reef throwing the slaves overboard, and then going on her course. When the cutter got up to her she was empty and her papers all in order. Captain Lambton and I soon got up in the steam cutter—that is to say, in about three-quarters of an hour after the cutter had got alongside, and the first thing that I recognized was that she was fitted for slaves—that is, she had mats, three large water barrels, sand all along her floor, and that her crew were Jeddah men, among whom were three slave-brokers, one of whom was from Mecca. I had some difficulty in persuading Captain Lambton to go into the mangrove swamp, but, after all, we landed in it, and soon found the marks of the slaves coming down to the beach. About 400 yards further on I came across the return tracks, with the water still discoloured in the footprints, showing that they must have recently passed; and then we followed up the spoor as quickly as we could, which made a bee line to the thick mangrove bushes. A little further on we came across a camel, a slavedealer, and two little slaves—a boy and a girl—nearly dead. . . We were only six—Lambton, his interpreter (a Somali, a very plucky fellow), three sailors, and myself. The sailors had rifles, the interpreter an empty revolver, and Lambton and I were unarmed. We had a chase for over a mile, and through mangrove swamps, after them. The interpreter and Lambton dashed between the last of the slaves and their guard, the interpreter presenting his empty revolver at them, while we others were picking up a small boy here and a small girl there. Our force was too small to go on, as we did not know how many slavedealers and Arabs there might be on the mainland that might go round and cut us off from the boats; so we had to be contented with what we had got, and had another long wade through mangrove swamps, black mud, and stagnant water back to the boats. By this time we had got back to the place where we saw the camel and slavedealer. The latter had bolted, having thrown the poor little slave girl into the bushes. We found six more sailors had arrived, so there was no fear; but it was now hopeless to go on after the slaves, as they had got to the mainland, and by treaty, they could not be followed on dry land. We found we had captured 26 slaves, and with the exception of two they were all little children freshly brought down from Berber. . . . The dhows have been condemned, and the slave-brokers and chief boatmen and owner of the dhow that the Dolphin caught got 50 lashes and five years' hard labour; others got two years and 25 lashes. This is the first time a really good example has been made, and it has had, and will have a very good effect if it can only be followed up by more captures, which, if money is spent for information, is a certainty.

"The slave trade, I am sorry to say, has never been so brisk as it is now, and there never was before a worse clique here backing it up. I do not know if you remember my writing you, years ago reporting what was going on in liberating slaves locally here, and furnishing them with papers of liberation, putting them on board the steamers going to Jeddah, taking their liberation papers away there, and selling them into slavery. Well this has been going on by every steamer to Jeddah, and the slave dealers can laugh at our Consul, who is powerless in the matter, as the documents are all in order. I trust that I shall be able to get you a list of slaves liberated in the last six months, and I am certain that out of these slaves more than the half have been sold in Jeddah or in Egypt. They do not, for a certainty, exist here, I say the export of all Soudanese ought to be put a stop to, and that no Soudani should be allowed to leave the country unless he is a merchant or a servant to a European. As far as the sham liberation system of exportation goes, it is done with the greatest ease and impunity, and men come backwards and forwards by every steamer from Jeddah and carry it on. I wish you could agitate this question again at home.

"The first great lot of slaves that came into this town was from Tamai, and I consider the whole affair was a scandal and a disgrace. After Tamai was taken by the surrounding friendly tribes, Mahmoud Ali Bey, being the head sheikh recognized by the Government, had the handling of the whole loot, of which he took the majority. The boys and girls, prisoners of war, were sold, sent over to Jeddah, sold and given away in the town; and had any spirit been shown, instead of absolutely doing nothing, an example might have been made, and the Arabs of the town shown that the new rule did not intend to allow slavery to go on. This was not done, and they immediately made their plans for carrying on with the slave dealers, and a very good business they have been doing. . . . The slave trade before Tamai fell was all being done from the north through the Bishareen road by some of the Nile Bishareen—Kourbabs of Roweyah and the Ialeen. The man that used to arrange for the sale was a Bishareen, and he used to bring from Jeddah the cloth and grain which were taken in payment for the slaves. As soon as Tamai fell, and the Berber road got safe, the slave-dealers of this town commenced to ship from here and the environs, and a great stimulus to the trade has been given by the road being free and the profits large. More dollars are being sent up country, more people are engaging in the trade, and more slaves are coming down. The Jeddah people have now another and easier source whence they can get their supplies. In the south slaves are being run from Takar and Aghig, and plenty from Massowah up to the time of the fight between the Abyssinians and the Italians. After the fight I have heard little or no news about the trade. Legal trade not being allowed to go on freely, the Arabs cannot turn their attention to legitimate trade, and I think it a very short-sighted policy not to open up the coast. . . . If pacification is required, and that only, it can be carried out by opening up trade. When all those that have trading instincts commence making money by trade they will find that the merchants are their friends, and they will then protect their friends and the trade that they have made against Mahdism and against those that do not wish to live a peaceable life. . . . I want you particularly, if you can get it done, to have the question of tribal ports along the Red Sea littoral opened up. It will be the deathblow to the Jeddah slave trade, as her Majesty's cruisers will than more easily be able to get information without which they can do nothing. . . There will be at time when the Soudanese will see that the English are their best friends, and Gordon's great work will be carried out. . . What the Soudanese fear is the reconquest of the country for Egypt. Drop this menace on behalf of the Egyptians and leave the Soudan alone, and you will find that the tribes will leave each other alone. Mahdism is losing its influence everyday, and the other disturbing element that existed viz., the Egyptian Government, with its old pashas and taxes—has gone. Tell the tribes it shall not come back again, and the tribes will take good care that they shall not be molested by the Mahdists. The tribes now really have nothing to do, as they cannot trade; give them something to do, and they will open up their country to traders. Promises have been made to the tribes that ports should be opened for them, but until now this has not been done; and I attribute poor Lieutenant Stewart's death at Meras Halaib to the port not being opened up."

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Billousness and Bowel Complaints.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Clos. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible] ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	645
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	420
National Bank of India	27,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Company	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Clos. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	—4	1,073
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	635
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	820
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	835
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	380
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	190
Bombay Cotton Press	107	125	125	Rs. 14	113
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	2000
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	11	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	2,500	2,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 60	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	430	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,000	135	130	—	95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	4320
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	540
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	1130
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 20	320
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	800	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	580
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	20	300
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	640

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Company	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Clos. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	930
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 100	1,075

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Company	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Clos. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154¼
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171¼

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Company	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Clos. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	–	1,376
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	—	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	-	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 17½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2	600
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	830
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 2	665
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,775	1,000	Rs. 40	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	830	750
Hinganghat Mfg Co. Ld	700	5	all	87½ p.c.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 20	840
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 20	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,285
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	120
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 5	1070
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 700	750
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,475
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	505
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,375
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	380
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	–	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	527½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6¾	125
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	000	500	500		65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	865
Ripon	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	805
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000			1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,130
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		605
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25		240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	600	1,000	Rs. 0	620
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	995

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Clos. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 p.	100 / 129
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Sapty Co., Ld.	125	200	165	nil.	82
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Do. New issue	500	[illegible]	57	10 2-3p.c.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100dl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2025
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	67	375	Rs. 5	600
Bombay Municipal Bonds			31		104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	73
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	—	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	250	250		225
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	318
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	8 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	10 xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	00	1,000	Rs. 1	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	0
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,200	25	2		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	80	Rs. 100	1150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	nil.	45
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	500	11 p.c.	175

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-6
Caroluses	"	235
Mexican Dollars	"	228
Five-Franc Pieces	"	274
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	22-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	22-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	22-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	22-13
Pekin	"	22-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101¾ to 102
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	20 Nl.
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	91

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 3-32d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1-79
Do.	6 Do. do.	1 80¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do	60 days do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 1-6
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220¼

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—

On Government Bills	5 per cent.
On Private Bills	6 do.

INTEREST CHARGED—

On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	5 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds	Other rates subject to arrangement.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	Other rates subject to arrangement.
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	Other rates subject to arrangement.
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	Other rates subject to arrangement.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a Second-hand PIANO, Lowest Terms. Apply "M.," care of this paper.

REMEMBER the 7th instant, "THURSDAY NEXT," and wait for your Purchases to secure the DISCOUNT of TWO ANNAS in each Rupee on all Europe Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, 9th instant, Three Pure-bred Arabian Hound Whelps, three months old.

FOR SALE, a few SHARES of the Oriental Loan Association, Bombay. Apply to Messrs. GEORGE R. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TEMPERANCE MEETING at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8 p.m. Rev. M. Lorgan will occupy the Chair. Address by Prof. Alexander, M. A., to be followed by an open discussion.

READY MADE, strongest Best Bengal Infantry Pattern BOOTS are for sale at the lowest rate of Rs. 2-8 per pair. Sample boots shall be sent on application. DOORGA MOCHIE, Mahboob Bazaar, Lingsugar.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 13; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

APPOINTMENT WANTED as General Assistant, Correspondence Clerk and Bookkeeper. European Reference. "Harry," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A complete stock. Walking Sticks and Sketching Stools at Rs. 7 each. Drugs and Druggists' Sundries sold cheap.—J. BROTHERS & Co., 49, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla street, near Jakeria Musjid.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 78 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

UNCOOKED HAM, ON CUT, also BREAKFAST BACON, at 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE
SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
[SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

UNTIL the day before yesterday we had a continuance of fine weather, which, while it enabled merchants to get June shipments of produce completed under exceptionally favorable conditions, had begun to cause some anxiety regarding crop prospects, especially in Rajpootana and the North-West Provinces. Since then, however, we have had a fall here of about ten inches, which has allayed all fears locally, and as the rain is reported to extend very generally over the country, we may take it that prospects on the whole are now decidedly favorable. The monsoon grain crops are perhaps a little backward, but this is frequently an advantage rather than otherwise, and Cotton has been, or is being, sown, under promising auspices.

Trade movements are now shrinking into small figures, and the past week has been quiet all round. Receipts of produce from the interior are light, and will be further restricted now that the rains are general, while the telegraphic advices from Europe are not of a character to induce buying in anticipation of future shipments, but rather to favor reselling previous purchases at the rupee prices ruling here. Freights, as might be expected in such case, are extremely quiet at £1-1-3 to £1-2-6 ready, £1 per ton forward, and even these reduced rates do not induce the free booking of cargo. Imports remain inactive on the spot, although prospects for the future are now more reassuring. Money continues easy, and Sterling Exchange, while steady at the moment, has declined fully a half per cent. since last mail. Government Paper continues quiet without important fluctuation, and Joint Stock Shares generally speaking are firm and dearer on the week.

MONEY.—The market cannot be said to have undergone quotable alteration of late. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 6,31,330
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„ 2,50,223
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 9,04,833
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 73,148
Loans	Dec.	„ 3,64,374
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 8,91,620
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„ 54,638
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 5,39,872

This decrease in the Cash Balance, it will be observed, is practically accounted for by the withdrawals from the Government account, leaving trade demands pretty much where they were. The Bank of Bombay minimum for loans on Government Paper remains at 5 per cent., but outside the rate for accommodation range from 4 to 4½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The sterling value of the rupee has just lost this week what it gained last, and we close therefore at the same rates as a fortnight ago. In our last weekly report we quoted 1s. 4 29-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 1-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but on mail-day the latter were advanced 1-32d. consequent on higher quotations for Silver from London. No change took place on Wednesday, but on Thursday, notwithstanding the full prices obtained in London at the weekly biddings for Council drafts, a decline of 1-32d. took place, which was repeated on Friday owing to a decline in Silver, accompanied by advices of comparatively free shipments of the metal for this side. The same influence induced a further fall of 1-32d. on Saturday, and this morning we opened with every indication of increased weakness, but firmer telegrams from Calcutta and the slightly less favorable Bank of Bombay return prevented any continuation of the decline, and we close steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do.	4	„	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits	3	„	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Documents	3	„	1s. 5d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs	3	„	1·79	„
Do.	6	„	1·80½	„

For future delivery the Banks are making their selling rates this evening slightly firmer, inasmuch as telegraphic for all July, which could not, when the market was at its quietest, be got at over 1s. 4¾d. is now offering at 25-32, while August delivery is at 1s. 4¾d., September 1s. 4 23-32d. per rupee. Private paper, on the other hand, cannot be placed forward at anything below the ready quotation, which to a certain extent may be regarded as an indication of firmness, although otherwise the position does not look strong. The demand for remittance no doubt is light, and so long as that is the case, there will be a check on any important decline, but that support might prove but short lived if, as seems not at all unlikely, the present favourable rains induced more activity in imports.

Bar Silver in London, after touching 44¼d. per oz., has receded again to 43⅞d., at which it is equivalent on the Mint out-turn to about 1s. 4 13-16d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—On the average the market has been quiet but steady, and quotations to-day vary but slightly from what they were last week. Some irregularity was apparent on the last day of the month consequent on the settlement, and Fours fluctuated between Rs. 97⅝ and Rs. 97 11-16, but eventually they settled down to Rs. 97½ which has practically been the market price since, and we close steady at that. Fours-and-a-half have remained at from Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102 throughout the week but are to a great extent nominal, the transactions on this denomination being insignificant.

For 5 per cent. Municipal bonds Rs. 101¾ remains the quotation, and 4 per cent. Port Trust bonds are unchanged at Rs. 91.

SHARES.—Easy money and encouraging crop prospects have imparted a firmer tone to the market for most descriptions of shares, but more particularly for *Cotton Mills*, which have been further assisted by a recovery in Yarns of late. Our list of quotations shows a rise during the week of Rs. 50 in Sassoon, Rs. 40 in Dhun Mills, Rs. 35 in Ripon and Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 30 in City of Bombay, Rs. 20 in Queen, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, Morarjee Goculdas, and Western India, Rs. 10 in Alliance and Khandeish, and Rs. 5 in Connaught, Great Eastern, and Southern Mahratta. In Mazagon there has been a decline of Rs. 2½, and in People of India, Soonderdas, and Albert Edward of Rs. 5 per share, but other Companies are mostly unaltered. *Press* Companies are generally firm. Mofussils are Rs. 2½, and Prince of Wales Rs. 25 lower, but there has been a rise of Rs. 5 in Apollo, Rs. 2½ in Bombay, Rs. 15 in Albert of Kurrachee and Sind, and Rs. 20 in Colaba. In *Banks* the only change has been a decline from Rs. 770 to Rs. 765 in Bank of Bombay, Agras remaining nominally unchanged at Rs. 115, National at Rs. 120. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading, after declining Rs. 50 in first issue, have recoved to Rs. 2,625, their former level. Treacher and Co., Ld., are Rs. 20 higher. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 10; other Flour Mills are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—The position remains in every way unaltered, prices, demand and the attitude of dealers regarding the future being all as we have reported them for weeks past. From the bazaar the clearances during the past week are estimated at about 2,500 packages, while from first hands we question whether the transactions in all positions are more than half of that. If there is any enquiry for one description more than another it is we should say for 44 inch Grey Shirtings which meet a hesitating demand from time to time, but the general tone is one of complete stagnation. What the effect of the rains which set in a couple of days ago will be remains to be seen. Hitherto the accounts from the great consuming centres in the North-West have been rather discouraging, but if the rainfall is continuous for a few days and well distributed dealers may take heart and entertain forward business again. For *Local Goods* the state of the market is the same as for imported—dull and inactive. The mills are reported to have sold about 2,000 bales since last mail, but we consider the estimate a very full one, and prices, if anything, are the turn weaker.

TWIST:—A fairly steady market prevails for imported Yarns at previous values, stocks being moderate, and for *Local Spinnings* an active demand has been experienced resulting in a business of about 7,000 bales. A better demand from China and an advance in the Rupee Exchange in Hong Kong has been the quickening influence and for 20s. which has been the number in most request we make prices a shade dearer.

METALS:—*Copper* is steady at Rs. 33¼ on the spot and Rs. 32½ per cwt to arrive for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is in slightly improved request and Annas 4 per cwt. dearer ready, Annas 8 to arrive, the respective quotations for Braziers being Rs. 28½ and Rs. 28¾. *Iron* is dull at former prices.

COALS.—Owing it is said to the Indian Railways being in the market at home sellers of Coal to arrive have put up their rates As. 4 to As. 8 per ton, Cardiff being now quoted at Rs. 16¾, Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17 per ton alongside for July August shipment. The bunder stocks are estimated at about 40,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the clearances for Europe during the week have just been double what they were in the corresponding week last year this has not been caused by a proportionate demand. On the contrary the clearances represent June shipments under old contracts in place of which we may say practically no new business has been doing. Both from Lancashire and the Continent buying orders of late have been few and far between and the result is that for export European firms have been quite out of the market notwithstanding a decline in prices of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. At this decline dealers would be willing sellers especially of Bengals and Omrawuttee descriptions of which the bulk of the ready supplies consist, but there will be nothing done until we have stronger accounts from home.

In *New Crops* for future delivery some purely speculative business has been done amongst native dealers from time to time but since the present rains set in the tendency has been all towards selling not buying. New Good Bengals for January delivery were last done at Rs. 152 per candy equivalent to about 3⅜d. per lb. cost and freight a full price as things go. The progress made in sowing the new crop is pretty good. In the Bengal, Hingunghaut and Omrawuttee districts it is completed and elsewhere is being rapidly pushed on. More rain is wanted in the North West Provinces and Rajpootana but from other quarters we hear of no complaints.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows:—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	264,500	222,500
Omras—		
Berar	321,500	314,000
Khandeish	272,000	176,000
Barsee & Nuggur	83,000	71,000
Dholleras	318,000	327,500
Broach	109,000	160,000
Compta and Dharwar	97,500	46,000
Scind and Persian	44,000	27,500
Hingunghat	19,800	16,000
Westerns & Madras	8,700	11,500
	1,538,000	1,372,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	15,734	1[illegible],817	10,173
Since 1st January	1,409,527	1,302,618	956,976

Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.

	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	22,089	11,8 5	13,499
Since 1st January	986,131	894,859	633,724

Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.

	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,995	457	...
Since 1st January	27,612	39,924	44,156

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 160	= 3½d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 147	= 3 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 140	= 3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 135	= 3d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G. Staple)	„ 205	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	„ 197	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	„ 189	= 4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	„ 183	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	„ 175	= 3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	„ 186	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 180	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 172	= 3¾d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	„ 204	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 194	= 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	do.	„ 197	= 4¼d.
Western, Good, July-Augt.	do.	„ 182	= 3 15-16d.

WHEAT.—In one sense the market has been dull and weak as Exporters have been doing next to nothing in the shape of buying, but on the other hand dealers are very firm and for Delhi descriptions of which they say we shall now get very little more they have put up their prices As. 1 per cwt. Supplies all round are on a much reduced scale and it what sellers say regarding Delhi Wheat proofs to be correct the shipments during the remainder of the year are likely to be comparatively light. We quote to-day:—

White Pessy, No. 1.	Ready	Rs.	4-5-9 to Rs. 4-6-6	Per cwt
Laskari, No. 1	„	„	4-6-0	„
Khatha (Hard Red),	„	„	4-4-0	„
Ahmedabad (Soft Red).	„	„	4-5-6	„
Delhi, White	„	„	4-5-6	„
Do. Red	„	„	4-0-6	„
Hard Yellow Khandwa	„	„	4-12-0	„
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	„	„	4-4-0	„

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* it is difficult to quote. Nominally we call Yellow Guzerat Rs. 6-2 and Brown Cawnpore Rs. 5-5 but of the latter there are no supplies. *Gingelly* is at Rs. 6-10 for White and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for Mixed.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	111,470	163,438	185,876
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,204,047	7,618,833	6,267,145
Linseed—For the week	34,771	29,874	50,620
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,838,058	3,004,641	4,161,561
Rapeseed—For the week	30,526	12,536	71,723
„ Since 1st Jan.	672,129	938,813	1,240,115
Gingelly Seed—For the week	10,917	14,629	1,697
„ Since 1st Jan.	833,579	804,553	994,259

(*For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 3.*)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 2nd July, as compared with the statement of the 25th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 25. Rs.	July 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,39,202	40,07,872
do. do. at Branches	14,85,0 0	17,35,243
Other Deposits	2,25,12,656	2,34,17,489
Post Bills	5,938	6,113
Cash Credits undrawn	11,63,986	11,06,772
	4,23,05,782	4,27,73,489
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,54,487	34,27,635
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,36,546	41,36,474
Loans, on Security of do.	62,46,332	58,81,958
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,364	4,857
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,87,84,887	1,96,74,507
Stamps	26,084	26,065
Dead Stock Rs. 5,83,200		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000		
	3,08,061	3,08,200
Bullion	5,04,428	3,52,430
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,90,097	3,44,739
Cash and Currency Notes	91,56,196	86,16,624
	4,23,05,782	4,27,73,489

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE TALK OF POONA!!!
THE FASHIONS!
AT SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN'S,
Specially Selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL
in Paris and London for the
POONA SEASON.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
EAST STREET, POONA. | APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1-2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The Sanitation of Bombay—Sir Henry Morland, Kt.
5 TELEGRAMS.
5-6 Fancy Dress Ball at Simla.
7 The Indian Postal System—Lord Reay and the Mahomedans—MILITARY.
8 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The New G. I. P. Railway Terminus.
9 Prince's Dock Extension—Jubilee Banquet at Hyderabad.
10 The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Legislation in Bombay—The Supreme Legislative Council.
11 The Abkari Policy of the Government—Cholera in Bombay—Retirement of the Registrar of Bombay—A Poona Romance.
12 Proposed Appeal to the Privy Council in the Rukhmabai Case—Decline in the Trade of Sind—European Ticket Collectors and Mahomedan Female Passengers—The Charge of Forgery Against Thomas—CORRESPONDENCE: Vandalism at Bijapur.
13 Appointment of Public Works Secretary to Government—Plagiarism Made Welcome—Covenanted and Uncovenanted.
14 Cricket at the Gymkhana—Fighting in Afghanistan—Russian Intrigues in Central Asia—Alleged Attempt to Poison a British Regiment.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: The Defences of Bombay.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: By Rail to Canton—Sanitation in India.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: Sir Lepel Griffin and the Indian Princes.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The New Municipal Bill.
13-19 Rukhmabais' Reply to Dadajee's "Exposition"—BENGAL—MADRAS.
20 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—BURMA—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
21-22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GAHAGAN—July 2, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, John Gahagan, aged 58 years. Deeply regretted.

KALE—July 4, of fever, Dadibai, the beloved wife of Mr. Sadanand Trimbakjee Kale, J.P., late Head Clerk and Cashier, Prothonotary and Registrar's Office, High Court, leaving behind seven small children and a large circle of relatives to bemoan her loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HAYNE—MACDONALD—June 30, at Palamcottah, by the Rev V W Harcourt, assisted by the Rev H Schaffter, William Charles Hayne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to Mary Macdonald, daughter of William Macdonald, Esq. of Sydney, Australia.

MASCARENHAS—JACKSON—June 28, at Kurseong, by special license, by the Rev R S Wood, Manuel John, only son of the late M J Mascarenhas, Esq. of Berhampore, to Mary Henrietta, widow of the late Percival F Jackson, of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1887.

THE *Times* publishes, over the signature "J. S.," a letter on the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the authorship of which will not be a matter of doubt, at all events in Bombay. The writer puts in evidence his own experience, gained in a residence in Egypt extending from 1872 to 1882, and then tells us of a short visit which he paid to the country last winter—tells us in fact more than enough to enable us to pierce the veil of anonymity and recognize in "J. S." a respected judge of the High Court who is now at home on furlough. Mr. Justice Scott—for he it must be who has brought his special knowledge of Egypt to bear upon the discussion—does not like the Convention. He objects to it because it will mark an entirely new departure in Egyptian affairs. It will be an abrupt abandonment of the "plain strong policy" hitherto laid down by both parties, to stay in Egypt until the country is enabled to carry on a stable administration of her own. It is of some interest to us to find that his view of the value of the clause in the Convention confirming Egyptian territorial rights over the Red Sea littoral coincides with that to which we have given expression. It can be of little value to Egypt, though it may be of some importance to England so far as it keeps other Powers from the coast. But even from this point of view the efficacy of the clause is conjectural. Italy, Spain, and France have all, to a greater or less degree, become Red Sea Powers, and France has already embarrassed us in our administration of territory on the Somali Coast that was once Egyptian. The most serious part of Mr. Scott's criticism is that which is directed to the clause in the Convention which stipulates for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt at the end of three years. This he declares to be a step of very doubtful policy, and one regarded with consternation by the European residents. When in Egypt last Christmas he was assured by eminent people of all nationalities that life and property would be in danger the moment our troops were withdrawn. He condemns the proposal in our own interests and in the interests of Egypt. We have to think not of the European residents alone, not of residents and landholders alone, but of those also who have of late sunk European capital in the country on the faith of British occupation. Moreover there is the danger of putting a stop by premature withdrawal to the good work that has been going on in Egypt under our auspices. Here again we must take Mr. Scott's evidence as that of a witness well supplied with information. When he went back to Egypt last winter after his long absence he found everywhere signs of progress. Order was maintained with an infinitely smaller force than four years before. The taxes were easily and equitably collected; the conscription was fairly levied. In finance, irrigation, prison discipline, sanitation, and the administration of justice, progress had been made on all hands. The progress, he emphatically says, had been immense in four years, though he weakens the emphasis of his testimony by admitting a little later that it is all, in a sense, superficial.

It is quite possible that the pressure which France and Russia have been exercising at the Porte for a few weeks past may bring to nought Sir Drummond Wolff's fine workmanship. In that case the time of our withdrawal from Egypt will depend upon circumstances. It may be sooner or later than the date fixed in the Convention; but influences are at work which, in the absence of the Convention, would be more likely to hasten than to retard evacuation. Those influences, Mr. Scott will find, will not be weakened by the reiteration of such arguments as are contained in his letter, skilfully though they have been put. The "plain strong policy" from which, in his view, England is about to depart, in not as sound as it appears to be. We ought to stay in Egypt, he tells us, until that country is able to govern itself. But is it certain that any country whose destiny had thus been marked out would ever attain to the full stature of self-government, or to anything like it? Have we not here something analogous to the old anti-reform doctrines, which have been preached in England every time a proposal has been made to enlarge the franchise? "Wait till the people have mastered the art of self-government, and then, but not till then, let them take their part in governing themselves." We seem to hear the echoes of old controversies in these protests against cutting the bladder from the swimmer before he has become perfect in his art. There is a double mistake in looking at the present problem in the light of this notion. In the first place it is not our business to perfect the Egyptians in the art of self-government—who dreamt of any such thing ten years ago?—and then if such were our business we should not succeed in it by the methods that are now recommended to us. Mr. Scott seems unconsciously to admit this when he says that the great improvements in Egypt to which he bears witness are all superficial, and that if English influence were withdrawn it would all prove mere scratches on the surface of Eastern immobility. What is this but saying that the work that we have done in Egypt is forced, artificial, and inappropriate to the political and social atmosphere in which we have been carrying it on? And that being so, are we not as far from giving the "stable administration" of which Mr. Scott speaks as ever we were? Three years, he says, is not long enough to accomplish our mission. So then the occupation ought to be prolonged indefinitely, and as no nation ever learnt to govern itself by being governed by other people, the time when Egypt is to have an autochthonous administration, satisfying the high ideal of English advisers, would be so remote that foreign guidance would become a normal condition of the administrative life of Egypt. Has Mr. Scott taken into account the views which Lord Salisbury, with Lord Hartington at his side, may entertain in regard to such a possibility? Even Lord Salisbury has begun to find the financial burden of the occupation is onerous. Lord Wolseley has recently complained loudly of the strain it imposes upon our military organization. And if we mistake not, the diplomatic crisis which the negotiation of the Convention has brought about will, if it last much longer, give public opinion at home an ugly persuasion of the inconvenience of unnecessarily converting ourselves into a Continental Power.

Mr. Scott, however, leaves out of view the international considerations involved. He thinks benevolently of the interests of the Egyptians which he appears to believe are involved in the perpetuation in their midst of English methods of administration exercised by English administrators. He thinks, too, of the European residents, the value of whose opinion on the question may be inferred from the certainty that whether they were polled to-morrow or fifty years hence they would be equally convinced that the evacuation of Egypt by the British would mean its immediate and irretrievable ruin. And lastly, he thinks of those who, on the faith of the British occupation, invested a large amount of capital in all kinds of enterprise in the country. We do not know whether it is as a lawyer, or as a politician, that Mr. Scott puts forward this latter consideration. From the point of view of the former we should have thought that his estimate of the capitalist's claim would have been reduced by the principle of *caveat emtor*. The capitalist who put his money into Egyptian enterprises on the assumption that the British would remain in occupation for ever did so against the express declaration of one Ministry after another—against, for instance, Lord Hartington's announcement that the occupation would be brought to an end in six months. If the capitalist's claim cannot be presented to us in greater strength than this it need not embarrass either our political conscience or our sense of expediency. Mr. Scott's regret that the Convention assigns to England the thankless rôle of "the policeman of Europe" in Egypt, restoring order but not attempting reforms, will not be relieved by Lord Salisbury's brief exposition of the Convention in the House of Lords the other evening. It is not open to us, he declares, to assume the protectorate of Egypt in the way that France has assumed the Protectorate of Tunis. All we can do is "to protect the Egyptians from those evils to which undoubtedly our intervention had tended to expose them"—a significant confession of the good that has been done to the country by our policy of the past eight years. When the Conservative Government thus aim at circumscribing the area of the intervention and putting a limit to its duration, the capitalists and European residents in Egypt will protest in vain, for their protests come too late and they fall upon unsympathetic ears.

WHOEVER drafted her Majesty's reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation, must have been poking fun at the chairman of that body, if its theme was gratulation on the sanitary condition of this large and undrained city. The reply, if it be faithfully reflected in what is stated to be at once a comprehensive and a brief summary, there will be no difficulty of tracing in it the hand of the Prime Minister, who was a past master in the art of composing flouts and jeers in Lord Beaconsfield's time. Of course all our readers know the address by heart. It was read out in the morning sun to H. E. Lord Reay on the steps of the Town Hall on the 17th February last—a dress rehearsal of the more imposing and resultful presentation at Windsor. Lord Reay did not select for a topic in his reply the sanitation of this city. His Excellency would not indulge in a scarcely veiled sarcasm. For the city is not all that can be desired as the abode of the goddess Hygeia. The Corporation of Bombay years since accepted on the plighted words of Sir Richard Temple and Dr. Thomas Blaney—the latter then chairman of the Town Council—a comprehensive scheme of drainage which they vouched for as the best that the wit of man could devise, and having agreed to spend fifty-four lakhs to carry the scheme out, but has stopped short at an expenditure of 17 lakhs which, pending the completion of the scheme as a whole, are practically wasted; the money might just as well have been left in the Bank of Bombay. We get no forwarder. Why? Because Sir Richard Temple is away in the House of Commons, and in *Punch*, and Dr. Thomas Blaney has spent the intervening years in telling the native community that the drainage system is a means specially devised by wicked people to poison the whole population of Bombay, and that it depends wholly on the clamour he can make, and the support their vis inertia can give him, to save the situation by stopping all further progress of the great drainage works, and keep down the house rate by refusing to spend money on those works or on any other public works. This being the state of the case, the jibe suggested for the occasion by the present Minister as the corrollary to the words "Rise, Sir Henry Morland" is not so out of place as at first it might seem to our contemporary. That paper, which takes some time to see a joke, has improved the occasion by declaring that the speech was very seriously meant. Her Majesty and advisers are depicted as having been pained to read in the *St. James's Gazette* that India had been devoted to insanitary conditions by the five years' Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, who had handed the local Government of India—including Bombay, of course—to boards which hate sanitation, as a certain evil spirit hates holy water. There is a good deal of misconception of the historical sequence of facts in this theory of cause and effect, but not more than any one might be prepared for who knows from experience what to expect when the *Times of India* has to explain a telegram from Colonel Yorick, by the light of an article in a back number of the *St James's Gazette*. As a matter of fact, Lord Ripon found local self-government in full operation in Bombay when he landed at Apollo Bunder, and imbibed from what he saw in this City a considerable amount of respect for the results which can be obtained by giving a community some practical interest in the management of their own affairs. His Lordship did not create Municipal institutions in Bombay, where they have attained on the whole a very remarkable degree of success; nor in Calcutta, where the want of a spirit of friendly co-operation between the different elements of that community has brought the local Municipality into some discredit. If the *St. James's Gazette* or its copyist in Bombay, imagines that until Lord Ripon's five sentimental years of office there were no Local Boards or Municipalities in India, we can only advise them to read one or two primers on the subject. When the Local Self-Government resolution was issued, there were sixty local municipalities in the Punjab alone; the result of the impulse given by the resolution was, that the sixty were multiplied into one hundred and twenty. We have the word of Sir Charles Aitchison, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, that the creation of the new municipalities not only relieved the officials from an amount of work which it was hopeless to expect would be done thoroughly, but has improved the district administration throughout that great Province beyond expectation, by obtaining the personal concurrence and support of local men in the works intended for local benefit. This has been the general result throughout India; a good deal of work is now better done than was possible before, and much is attempted that formerly no Collector or Commissioner, who had not the hundred hands of a Briareus, would ever have dreamed of undertaking. The Local Self-Government Resolution has been of advantage to India at large. In respect to Bombay self-government is of older growth and of deeper root. If we have from time to time to draw attention to the dilatory manner in which the great drainage system is being played with, we have also to speak very highly of the energy and the munificent liberality with which the Tansa works for supplying Bombay with an abundance of water have been undertaken and are carried on without stop or stay. A sufficiency of pure water is in itself a guarantee of the health of a great and populous city.

WE understand that Mr. C. R. Kiernander, one of the Deputy Auditor-Generals, has arrived at Bombay from Calcutta for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the Paper Currency Department, in connection, we presume, with the recent frauds which form the subject of a pending criminal trial at the High Court Sessions.

A PRIVATE telegram has been received in Bombay announcing that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has conferred the insignia of K.C.I.E. on the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi and Limri.

MR. DALY, late Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma, reverts to his old appointment as Commandant of the Frontier Police, Cachar and Sylhet. Mr. Savi, who succeeded Mr. Daly in the latter appointment, will be required to vacate it.

IT will be a matter of regret to the many friends of Mr. Pedder, of the Revenue Department, India Office, to learn, says *Allen's Indian Mails*, that this able and popular officer has again been forced to take leave of absence. The strain upon his health owing to the arduous duties of office, has been so great as to oblige him to relinquish work for a time.

Vanity Fair commends the "sensible example" which the Duchess of Connaught set at a recent ball at Mahableshwur, where the proportion of men to ladies was about one to one hundred (*sic*) by inviting Mrs. Lyttelton, the wife of Lord Reay's Military Secretary, to waltz with her. Dancing men at home who are given to assume airs of importance quite beyond their deserts must take care, or they will wake up some morning and find that they are not after all indispensable to London hostesses.

MR. C. B. BIRCH, A.R.A., has received a commission from the Maharana of Oodeypore to execute a large marble statue of the Queen, to be placed in the public gardens of Oodeypore, in commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

"WHOM not to know," &c. The *Athenæum* speaks of the well-known citizen who, until the other day was President of the Bombay Anthropological Society as "Professor E. T. Leith."

WITH reference to the Afghan boundary negotiations, it is stated in well-informed quarters in St. Petersburg that the new instructions from the British Government, which it is expected will shortly be brought by Sir J. West Ridgeway, will be of a conciliatory character. A similarly accommodating spirit is now shown by the Russian Government, and there are increased prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the boundary question.

NOT the least foundation, says an up-country paper, exists for the statement that the Punjab Land Bills are likely to be shelved. The Select Committee continue working steadily, and their report will be ready by the 15th instant, by which time Mr. Quinton, who is one of the Committee, has to start for Bombay with the Public Service Sub-Committee.

IN the last quarter of 1886, 579 books, pamphlets, and periodicals were received into the Bengal Library, of which 399 were classed as non-educational and 180 as educational. It is satisfactory to see among the books several giving instructions in the erection of building houses, culverts, and thatched huts; in cooking for sick persons, according to the European and native systems; a cooking book for native ladies; several works on agriculture and horticulture; and one giving instructions for the preparation of ink, fireworks, and other articles.

THE Government of India have accepted the view expressed by the Madras Government, that it is not expedient to amalgamate the duties appertaining to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration with those of any other appointment, but that the salary attached to the post should be reduced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,250 on the occurrence of a vacancy.

THE final report on the wheat crop in the Panjab for this season shows that the area under cultivation was 5,913,500 acres, or 15 per cent. less than last year, after making deductions for the area in which wheat was sown. The total yield is estimated at 27,238,305 cwts., which is 25 per cent. less than that of last year, but it is thought that this estimate is some three million cwts. too low. Although the returns of the crop are small, it is believed that the yield, where a fairly well-matured crop has been harvested, has been extremely good, especially with irrigated crops. The grain is plump, heavy, and of good quality, and harvesting, threshing, and winnowing were finished in the most favourable weather. According to the latest prices prevailing in the Calcutta and Kurrachee markets, taking the average prices at 17 seers per rupee, the whole crop is worth Rs. 8,97,26,182.

BY a resolution of the Government of India passed in 1884, it was decided that the system of compulsory examination of Assistant Surgeons at septennial periods, which had been allowed to fall into abeyance, should again be brought into operation. In August last year, Surgeon-General Bidie, however, addressed the Madras Government, proposing that Assistant Surgeons possessing European or Indian degrees not lower than M. B. and C. M. should be exempted from any examination in virtue of the qualifications they had already obtained, and the proposal thus made was submitted to the Government of India with the remark that the Madras Government was in favour of its adoption. After consulting several authorities on the subject, the Government of India have replied that, as the majority of those consulted are in favour of the retention of the existing orders, and as the arguments of the few who advocate a change do not appear to be based upon any practical inconvenience found to exist in the present system, while, on the other hand, there are assurances that the orders in question work to the advantage of the public service, they have decided that, for the present, the existing practice in regard to the examination of Assistant Surgeons at septennial periods shall be adhered to.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, July 4.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore has presented the sum of £10,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR ELECTORAL DEFEAT.

The *Morning Post*, in a leading article this morning commenting on the result of the Spalding election, urges that certain changes should be made in the Ministry with the view to forming a really strong Government.

DEFEAT OF DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PYINGNANA, July 4.

Captain Moberley surprised the dacoits near Gwebin yesterday evening at seven o'clock, killing Bay Cha *alias* Min Laung, and five others. He captured 20 guns, 2 Sniders and 1 bandsman's sword. There were no casualties on our side.

FEMALE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT SURAT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SURAT, July 4.

The Civil Surgeon here has a plan in hand for establishing a Female Medical Class in connexion with the Lady Dufferin Fund in the Civil Hospital. A movement has already been set on foot to attain that object, and Government is to be consulted. There is every hope of the project being successful. Five or six scholarships, varying from five to three rupees, will be established. A sufficient number of candidates will be found among the native Christian ladies of the Irish Mission here. Surgeon Nariman has volunteered lectures for the Victoria Jubilee Female Medical Class.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces a new four per cent. Loan of 200 lakhs Promissory notes will be issued in the form of notes of the Loan of 1865, which this Loan will form part of, the conditions being similar. Tenders will be received up to noon of August 2.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Walker, Engineer-in-Chief, Assam-Behar Railway, carries on the duties of Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, in addition to his own. He will start to-day to relieve Mr. Horace Bell, who proceeds to Lahore to act for Colonel Wallace, who is gone on three months' leave.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 4.

The directors of the Bank of Madras have this evening decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, placing Rs. 1,25,000 to the Reserve Fund, and carrying forward Rs. 76,950.

The Commercial Loan Mortgage Bank pays eight per cent. per annum, with a considerable addition to the Reserve Fund.

THE MADRAS RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 4.

The prospectus of the Madras Races includes the Venkatagiri Plate, value Rs. 1,000; the Vizianagram Plate, value Rs. 1,000; the Madras Derby, Rs. 1,500; the Pony Derby, Rs. 500; the Grand Military, Rs. 1,000 the Vizianagram Stakes, Rs. 1,000; the Welter, Rs. 500; the Connemara Plate, Rs. 1,000; the Hack Stakes, Rs. 250; the Abkari Plate, Rs. 750; the Seeplechase, Rs. 500; the Arcot Plate, Rs. 1,000; the Merchants' Plate, Rs. 1,000; the Venkatagiri Handicap, Rs. 500; the Travancore Plate, Rs. 500; the Guindy Handicap, Rs. 1,500; the Southern India Handicap, Rs. 1,000; and other races.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, July 4.

H. M. S. Tyne from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(July 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 3.

10 p.m.	78·6

MONDAY, July 4.

8 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	78·8
2 p.m.	79·8
4 p.m.	78·8

The temperature in London has been remarkably high. On June 13, it reached a maximum of 81 deg. in the shade. In part this indication of the thermometer was obviously due to reflection from houses and other surrounding objects, for at Greenwich Observatory the greatest heat of the day was 79 deg. So early as 9 a.m. it was 69·8 deg. In the sun's rays the maximum reached was 139·5 deg., as against 133·9 deg. on the previous day. This great heat had been maintained throughout the week. In Lancashire the expansoin of the railway metals in consequence of the heat was so great on a portion of the London and North-Western system between Huyton and Prescot, that the rails became contorted, and a partial block of traffic ensued. As is well known, allowance is made in laying down a line for a small longitudinal expansion upon a rise of temperature.

The court-martial on Colonel Hassan Bey El Benhasso on a charge of high treason, the accused being suspected of having assisted to deliver Khartoum into the hands of the Mahdi, began at Cairo on Tuesday. The trial (the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent says) has already revealed the fact that an extensive system of bribery and treachery prevailed on the part of Gordon's chief officers, while several Egyptians in Cairo of high standing are also implicated in the affair.

NEW FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

The Government of India is inviting tenders for a new Four Per Cent. Loan of Rs. 2,00,00,000. The determination to borrow this amount is notified in a "Gazette of India Extraordinary" which was issued simultaneously at the various seats of Government last night. The loan forms a part of the Four Per Cent. Loan of the 1st of May 1865, and will be governed by the conditions which apply to the notes of the latter loan. Tenders, which must be in sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, will be received by the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, up to noon, and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, up to 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 2nd of August next, when they will be publicly opened. Among the conditions which apply to the new loan are the following:—

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a chèque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, or a Bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*)) will be made payable upon the 13th September. Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 16th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th September.

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 18th October.

Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire.

THE FORT POLICE COURTS.

We have on former occasions called attention to the unsuitability and the apparently dangerous condition of the buildings in Hornby Road which at present locate the Chief and the Third Presidency Magistrates' Courts, and we believe this state of things has once more been officially brought to the notice of Government. Plans for new Courts have long been in existence, but financial exigencies have hitherto prevented the erection of new Courts. A casual visitor to the ancient edifice, known as the Fort Police Court, cannot but be struck with the fact that a more undesirable building, with regard to its ventilation, its meagre accommodation, and its general appearance, could hardly have been selected for Criminal Courts of Justice. But a constant visitor only can tell of the dangers which lie unrevealed to one who occasionally visits the Courts. A building which has been likened by a skilled engineer,—and who, it may be presumed, can be taken as "one who knows,"—to a man with consumption, who may last for many years and yet may go off at any moment, is, to say the least, hardly a structure fit to accommodate two Criminal Courts, which daily attract crowds of people, litigants and their friends, criminals and their sympathisers. Notwithstanding the fact that various officials have from time to time inspected the building, and notwithstanding the favourable reports these functionaries have given, those who are forced, through business and duty, to occupy the premises, especially the higher story, find little relief from the fact, and derive no comfort from the doubtful safety and the consumptive nature of the edifice. Repairs have yearly been done to the building by its landlord, but the constant traffic which daily flows into it leaves the house very little better for the patching it has received. However, we learn that Government have finally decided to remove the Courts to another building. This will, of course, be temporary, and will last while the new Police Court is building, west of the old site of the contemplated Municipal Hall. It is understood that the new Court-house will be completed in the course of two years, and during that time the Presidency Magistrates' Courts are to be located in any suitable building the acting Collector of Bombay can find. This will be, we understand, no easy matter. Mr. McLeod Campbell yesterday visited the Fort Police Court with a view to ascertain what accommodation will be necessary in the event of the Courts being transferred.

It is announced from Zanzibar that the cruising-launch of her Majesty's corvette Turquoise has been attacked by a slave-dhow, one British officer and five men being wounded in the action which ensued. One of the wounded men has since died. The dhow was sunk, and forty-three slaves were rescued.

The selection of Mr. Gill, M.P., to be Lord Mayor of Dublin next year, in preference to Mr. Sexton, M.P., by the Dublin Corporation, has (a Dublin correspondent says) greatly angered many of the Nationalists. On Monday, June 13, at a meeting of burgesses, it was resolved to hold a public meeting to protest against the selection, and a resolution was passed that Mr. Gill's selection was not a judicious one; it being necessary that, in view of the coercion policy of the Government, the Lord Mayor should be a man whose worth was well and fully known, and that immediate steps should be taken with the object of placing Mr. Sexton in the mayoral chair next year.

A few weeks ago an English tourist was suddenly arrested and kept for several hours in prison by the St. Petersburg police. He was crossing the Troitsky Bridge at the time when the Emperor happened to be in the fortress Peter and Paul, so that the police were doubly on their guard. The Englishman dropped his cane by the tramway, and stooped to pick it up; the suspicion of the police being excited, they rushed on him and took him first to one police station and then to another. Having only just arrived, his passport was at the Bureau des Etrangers; he could speak no Russian, and at the first police office they only understood Russian. He was not allowed to communicate with the British Embassy, although in taking him from one station to another they passed it. Ultimately, at eight o'clock, he found an inspector who spoke German, and then at last he was let go. He was a thoroughly respectable man, an engineer.

Another duel has been fought in Paris with the usual result. The *National*, a Moderate paper, and the *Justice* engaged in a controversy which ended in M. Paul Degouy sending two friends to the editor of the former, M. Paul Foucher, to get either an apology or an appointment. It was eventually arranged that a duel should take place between the editor of the *National* and M. Clemenceau. It was agreed that each should fire one shot at thirty paces' distance, at the word of command. In accordance with these conditions, the meeting came off on Saturday morning, June 11, but neither of the combatants was injured. The adversaries afterwards shook hands.

Owing to the indisposition of Lord Tennyson, the task of writing the inaugural ode on the foundation of the Imperial Institute has been entrusted, through the Prince of Wales, to Mr. Lewis Morris. The ode has been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and was performed yesterday by a monster orchestra and chorus at the Albert Hall, in presence of her Majesty the Queen.

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 17.

The statement sometimes cynically made that the English people can only think of one thing at a time is receiving justification just now. To judge from what one sees and hears, at all events in the Metropolis, it might be supposed that affairs at home and abroad, instead of being, as they are, in several respects very grave, were not in the least degree other than entirely satisfactory. To say nothing of the Irish Question, which is entering on the acute stage, the condition of matters in Central Asia calls for earnest attention, while the growing feeling of antagonism that is being manifested by France and Russia to the Anglo-Turkish Convention shows that the English Ministry were a little premature when they allowed their friends to boast that the much-lauded Sir Henry Drummond Wolff had by his tact and skill effected an arrangement with the Porte that would please everybody. The fact is nobody is satisfied with the Convention. It is true that for reasons creditable to their patriotism, the leaders of the Opposition are quiet, but I am assured that the views which the "St. James's Gazette" has on more than one occasion put forward with characteristic plainness of speech are indicative of the opinions entertained by a large and influential section of the Conservative party. Even the "Times," which supports the present Administration through thick and thin, can scarcely conceal its displeasure at the turn events have taken at Constantinople and its wish that the negotiations may collapse. You will have learned from your own sources of information in Egypt how the Convention has been received in that country, and readers of the "Bombay Gazette" may be interested to see how the matter strikes a former resident who has lately visited the country on his way home from India, and who contributes to the "Times" a long and interesting letter over the initials well known in your city of "J. S." But it is not only Ireland, Egypt and Afghanistan that cause the present moment to be one of exceeding gravity for England. Fresh difficulties are springing up in South-Eastern Europe, which cannot help affecting this country, not the least of them being the return of the pro-Russian M. Ristics to power in Servia, and the revival in Bulgaria of the movement in favour of the recall of Prince Alexander. The illness of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, together with the anxiety which in spite of official and officious communications prevails on the Continent respecting the actual condition of the Crown Prince, are factors in the European situation that cannot be ignored. Nevertheless we in England are content not to know, or to affect an indifference to, all these things. Sir Samuel Baker on his return from the East finds a "general weariness of this unsatisfactory Egyptian business." The general weariness, however, is not confined to the Egyptian Question, as I have indicated, but extends to politics in general.

The fact is the public is entirely absorbed by the Jubilee preparations, and outside the Houses of Parliament nothing else is thought of or talked about. Even the street urchins have abandoned their and society's favourite lyric, "Oh! what a surprise," for the equally sweet refrain, "Oh! the Jubilee," which I am informed is now the rage of the music halls and the New Club. It was to be expected that as the memorable day approached there would be a quickening of interest, but it is safe to say that there would have been nothing like the excitement now manifested if the arrangements had not undergone a decided change. Lord Salisbury has the credit of having induced her Majesty to consent to the spectacle of next Tuesday being made worthy of the occasion, but whoever is responsible for the change the revised programme is such as to satisfy the most exacting, and we hear no more suggestions to the Lord Chamberlain that he should call in the aid of Buffalo Bill or Mr. Augustus Harris. It seems to be settled that the Queen will on this occasion for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort discard mourning attire, but there is still more doubt whether her Majesty will wear her Imperial robes. The robes, however, will in any case be on view to the privileged sightseers in the Abbey, as on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by the Sovereign in person, and if it pleases her Majesty she will assume them during the Service. The papers announce that 177 seats have been allotted to India, or seventy-seven more than is given to the Colonies. From inquiries I have made, I find that 120 of the Indian tickets were placed at the disposal of the India Office for distribution. Thirty of those were given to the princes and potentates who have come from the East to pay their respects to her Majesty, and an equal number was distributed among the more prominent officials. For the remaining sixty, there were a week ago no less than fifteen hundred applicants, and the number has since probably been doubled. It is impossible to exaggerate the eagerness shown by all sorts and conditions of men and women to get a ticket, and probably the most miserable man in the whole British Empire at the present moment is the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Lathom, on whom the duty of disposing of the places devolves. I forgot to mention that the Indians residing in the United Kingdom for purposes of business or study have not been left out in the cold—if that phrase may be used in the torrid weather we are now experiencing—but as they number altogether nearly two hundred, only a comparatively small portion of them will be accommodated.

The fact that no Indian honours were gazetted as usual on the Queen's Birthday seemed to suggest that they had been reserved for the Jubilee. I took some steps to ascertain what was going to be done, and telegraphed you the result of my inquiries. I informed you by telegram a week ago of the decision that had been come to to create a higher grade in the Order of the Indian Empire, but up to the present no paper here has got hold of the information. Unusual secrecy for some reason or other is being preserved about the matter, and the people "who ought to know" say they have heard nothing. That is not unlikely to be the case, but I received my information from a source that I have always found to be trustworthy, and I have no doubt that when the "Jubilee Gazette" appears next Tuesday it will be shown that the news I was able to send you so far in advance of your contemporaries was strictly correct. Up to the time of writing no actual decision appears to have been come to respecting the claims of your "Lord Mayor" or the Secretary of the Madras Jubilee Celebration Committee, but, as I telegraphed, the former has an influential advocate in H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. That is an open secret in Anglo-Indian official circles. So it is more than probable that the chairman of the Municipal Corporation may return to you as Sir Henry Morland. Talking of Indian decorations reminds me that on the occasion of the appearance of the "Jubilee Indian Gazette" there was an expression of opinion, in a portion at least of the Indian Press, that the bureaucrats of Whitehall had more than their fair share of these honours. I happened to mention this to a friend who occupies a responsible position in the India Office, and he assured me that the complaint was not well founded. I have since ascertained exactly how the matter stands. Of 250 Indian officers, chiefly of course military men, on whom the Order of the Bath has been conferred, two are in the India Office; of 242 Stars of India, the India Office holds two; and of 260 Indian Empires, the India Office holds two. In other words, of 752 honours, the India Office possesses six, or less than 1 per cent. As the India Office numbers about 400 individuals all told, and the entrance examination is said to be as difficult as that for the Indian Civil Service, it can hardly be said to monopolise these honours.

I think it was Lord Granville who said the other day that when the Irish Land Bill reached the House of Commons it would be ignominiously kicked out. Without, however, going so far as that, it cannot be desired that the *volte face* of the Government in the House of Lords on Monday night, when the measure passed through Committee, has increased the hostility that previously existed to the Bill, and greatly strengthened the hands of its opponents. Even the "Times" admits that it will involve tenants as well as landlords in an irritating and costly course of litigation, and after the manner in which the Government accepted Lord Kilmorey's proposal to strike out what the late Lord Chancellor described as its essence, it is difficult to see how Lord Salisbury can defend himself from the charge of having brought in the Bill in the interests of the landlords. The words expunged gave power to the County Court Judge, where the holding was subject to statutory term, to fix the rent for the residue of the term at such amount as in his opinion "a thrifty and industrious tenant might reasonably be expected continuously to pay." This was only meant to apply to cases where the landlord had unreasonably refused to join in making an application for having the tenant adjudicated a bankrupt, and Lord Kimberley did not indulge in any exaggeration when he dwelt on the serious consequences of dangling over the Irish tenants a remedy, and then withdrawing it in deference to the wishes of the landlord. However, if the clause had been allowed to remain as it was originally drafted, it would not have approved itself to the large number of persons who distinctly object to it on the ground that it will demoralise tenants by depriving them of relief except through the channel of the Bankruptcy Court. Earlier in the evening, Lord Fitzgerald, who is as free from partizanship as any man living, and is unequalled in the House of Lords as an authority on Irish law, made a gallant stand against the refusal of the Government to accept an amendment to clause 20 so as to prevent landlords from evading the equitable jurisdiction of the Court by having recourse to an action for the recovery of rent instead of to an action of ejectment. In the discussion that ensued, Lord Salisbury laid himself open to the charge that is so often brought in the other House against his nephew, and not I fear without justification. Lord Herschell had shown that the effect of the clause as it stood would be to enable a landlord to defeat what, according to the Prime Minister, is its principal object, by bringing an action for non-payment of rent. Earl Spencer took the same view of the matter, but Lord Salisbury denied that there was any foundation for thinking that such a result would follow. Lord Fitzgerald replied that he was afraid the Prime Minister did not trouble himself to read the Irish newspapers, or he would know that cases of the kind referred to were of frequent occurrence. After all the amendments had been disposed of, the report stage was fixed for Friday, July 1st, so that the promise made earlier in the Session that the Land Bill should be introduced into the House of Commons whilst the Coercion Bill was still under consideration will hardly be fulfilled. Already our only Irish Liberal Dissenter—as an Unionist is now styled—Mr. T. W. Russell has let it be known that he will move an amendment to the Bill in favour of granting to tenants an abatement of rent "pending the adoption of the land purchase scheme which the Government have promised to bring forward." If the amendment is carried the tenants will be fortunate, for the land purchase scheme spoken of is not likely to be brought forward for some very considerable time, even if at all, this year.

The anticipation that a week would be sufficient to adequately discuss the remaining clauses of the Coercion Bill has been completely falsified. When the House adjourned on Wednesday evening, the Committee had proceeded no further than Clause 6, and it is certain that when Mr. Smith's *coup d'etat* is consummated at 10 o'clock to-night, there will remain many important provisions of the Bill that have not been considered at all. It is true that the Government and their supporters blame the Parnellites for this, and accuse them of having wasted time on insignificant amendments. But the question is, what is an insignificant amendment? Mr. Dillon says that the Irish members are the best judges, and his claim has been supported more than once by Mr. John Morley, who on one occasion was put up to explain away a somewhat unfortunate speech—unfortunate that is from the Irish point of view—made by Mr. Gladstone, in which the right hon. gentleman seemed to adopt somewhat the view of Mr. Smith. In regard to one or two of the amendments, the Irish members have not been left to fight their battle alone, but have received substantial assistance from several of the Opposition leaders. One of them, Mr. Morley, also intends to move an amendment limiting the duration of the Bill to three years, but it is not much expected that an opportunity will occur before the report stage. A full-dress debate is expected. The most striking feature of the week's discussion has, however, been the fact that the closure has not been once moved, Mr. Smith having abstained from his now familiar rôle at the request of an appeal made to him by Mr. Gladstone. It is rumoured that when the discussion in Committee is peremptorily stopped at ten o'clock to-night, the whole of the Gladstonians will leave the House as a protest against the action of the Government; and if they do the Tories cannot complain, for they did the same thing last night when Mr. Dillon was successful in moving the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the Bodyke evictions. One thing is clear, that the public are beginning to see that the charge of obstruction levelled against the Parnellites and their Gladstonian sympathisers is to a large extent unfounded. Obstruction was defined by Mr. Gladstone as "resistance to the will of the House otherwise than by argument," and Mr. Raikes, a member of the Government, and formerly Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, described it as opposition not to one particular measure, but to the general business of the House. Judged by these canons the charge breaks down, and for real obstruction we must go back to the time when the Fourth Party, of which Mr. Balfour was a prominent member, pursued their peculiar tactics. Reasonable people too now admit that the Government are largely to blame for such comparatively slight progress having been made. It is perfectly true that Mr. Smith has given no evidence that he has taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the Bill, while Mr. Balfour's indolent and supercilious manner has not a little helped to bring about a deadlock. When the measure first went into Committee, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, made a point of being present and assisting in the discussions, but he seems to have got tired of the work, and has recently seldom been heard. Mr. Balfour, when he has interposed, has only made confusion worse confounded. Of course, no assistance was to be expected from his ornamental lieutenant, Colonel King-Harman, and the charge of the Bill has practically been left to the Attorney-General for Ireland. Everyone who has had an opportunity of observing Mr. Balfour frequently in the House, will agree with Mr. Labouchere's friend from the other side of the water, who says of the Chief Secretary: "He is not without brains, but, poor fellow, he has been shockingly neglected. He combines the manners of an insufficiently whipped schoolboy with the information of a boy who has not been to school at all." The words of Burke might be commended to the notice of Mr. Balfour. "I never shall be ashamed to confess," said the great orator, "that where I am ignorant I am diffident." If the Chief Secretary for Ireland would cultivate the quality of diffidence he might become a success, for he has talents.

The air is full of rumours of a possible reconstitution of the Ministry, but without attaching very much importance to them, there can be no doubt that the Unionist supporters of Lord Salisbury, and a by no means insignificant section of the Conservatives, are by no means satisfied with the present state of things. The Government are blamed very strongly for the scenes that have lately occurred at Bodyke. The "Times" yesterday declared in a leading article that all through recent troubles in Ireland there has been the most exasperating flabbiness on the part of the Executive, which must be held responsible for no small part of the insubordination so widely observed. It significantly adds: "No special legislation is of any use to people who cannot administer." Some people go so far as to say that before very long we shall see Mr. Chamberlain on the front Ministerial bench, but it is much more likely that Lord Hartington will relieve Lord Salisbury of a portion of the burden which in the unsatisfactory state of his health he finds so irksome. In spite of Lord Rosebery's attempts to smooth over the differences between the two Liberal camps the cleavage is wider than ever, and it is not without significance that Lord Hartington has promised to go down to Spalding to speak on behalf of the Conservative candidate, Rear-Admiral Tryon. This will be the first time that Lord Hartington has personally assisted in the candidature of any Conservative candidate, and it shows that if, as Lord Rosebery believes, we have not yet arrived at the parting of the ways, we are not very far off. Whilst the late Liberal Secretary for Foreign Affairs was preaching conciliation in the City, Mr. Chamberlain was informing his friends in the West End that reconciliation was no longer possible. Lord Wolverton, whose political influence is greater than is generally supposed, has I see condemned Lord Rosebery's conciliatory language on the ground that it is calculated to discourage that hard-working portion of the Liberal party "which does not believe in temporising with the enemy." This outspoken Peer describes Mr. Chamberlain as belonging to "a Mutual Admiration Society" of those so-called Radicals who seem to think that their whole duty is to exalt Joseph Chamberlain and keep Mr. Gladstone out of office. In this connection I may mention that some commotion was caused in political circles yesterday by the appearance of a paragraph to the effect that Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. James who, with other prominent Dissentient Liberals, were invited to become joint trustees for the new premises of the National Liberal Club, have declined to allow themselves to be nominated. This is regarded in the present state of affairs as of serious importance, but the National Liberal Club contains a considerable number of Unionist members, and I doubt if the announcement is true. At all events, without claiming any special knowledge, I can say that it is inaccurate in one respect, for the three gentlemen named have been trustees for more than a twelvemonth, and I understand still fill those positions. There is no doubt considerable force in the contention of the "Pall Mall Gazette" that political clubs have for the most part ceased to be centres of political activity. It would be difficult, for example, to show that the Reform, which two nights ago celebrated its Jubilee by a ball to which the Prince of Wales and the leaders of the Conservative party were invited, renders any considerable assistance to the Liberal party, but a certain amount of political work is done in connection with the National Liberal Club, and in spite of Mr. Stead's opinion to the contrary, I do not think that the "noble ambition" of the secretary to make "his huge caravanserai something more than a bachelor's hotel or provincial Liberal's house of call," is certain to fail. However, little will be done until the differences between the Gladstonians and anti-Gladstonians are made up, or the latter merge themselves in the Conservative party, as many of them will do sooner or later.

The numerous Bombay friends of the Parsee Peabody, as Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is appropriately styled, will read with interest the appreciative little sketch of his munificence that appeared in Monday's "Times." The attention of that journal has been called to your worthy Sheriff by his splendid gift of a thousand pounds to the Northbrook Club, to be expended on the library of that favourite meeting-place of Indians and Anglo-Indians. The notice, however, contains one or two inaccuracies, which though not very serious, are perhaps of sufficient importance to be referred to here. Sir Dinshaw is distinguished in many ways, but he, I am sure, would not claim for himself the honour of having initiated the cotton industry in India "during the American Civil war." Neither is it correct to speak of him as the "originator and promoter of Indian cotton cultivation." The cotton industry of Western India was established before the great internecine struggle in America, and if I am not mistaken, the pioneer, or one of the pioneers, was Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, who started a mill as far back as 1853 or 1854.

MILITARY NEWS.

"Atlas" ventures to think that one of the most gracious acts to be performed by her Most Gracious Majesty in this Jubilee year of her reign would be the restoration to the British Army of Valentine Baker. Were such a measure of clemency meted out, there would not, he imagines, be heard the sound of one dissentient voice throughout the whole of the service; and even the bitterest and most strait-laced of professing theologians might allow that a broken life, a blasted career, and twelve years of exile were sufficient punishment for an act committed in a moment of frenzy, by a soldier of unsullied bravery and, in certain respects, unequalled talents.

A memorandum has been issued from the War Office referring to the facility with which at many stations unauthorized persons are able to gain access to batteries, submarine mining establishments, and similar places which should be more secure from such intrusion. It states that the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War desire that in all new works steps shall be taken for the exclusion of intruders by means of fences, hoardings, and the posting of sentries and watchmen, so that the precise locality of guns and other internal arrangements shall not become generally known. Reports on all existing works are to be furnished, showing what may be necessary to prevent access to them by other than the authorized entrance. It is pointed out that the necessity for such care has become a matter of much greater importance than formerly, now that the concealment of guns and works is aimed at as a military precaution.

It has been decided at the War Office that Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stephenson, who is now at home on leave, shall return to Cairo, to take command of the British troops in Egypt. Major-General Wilkie (now Brigade General at Cairo, Colonel Ardagh, R.E. (Colonel on the Staff), and Major Macdonald, Highland Light Infantry (Military Attaché in Egypt), have been directed to return home at once on the abolition of their appointments.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The following Resolution of the Government relative to the celebration of the Jubilee in Bombay has been issued by Government:—

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1887.

Memorandum from the General Department, No. 1509, dated 28th May 1887—Transferring a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the celebration of the Royal Jubilee, dated 27th May 1887, who states that after deducting all expenses in connection with Royal Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress' reign, there remains a balance of Rs. 35,381-6-6 in favour of the Technical Institute; forwards a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 27,381-6-6; and adds that the balance, Rs. 8,000, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit has undertaken to send direct to Government. Transferring also the above cheque.

Resolution.—The money handed over by Captain Morland (Rs. 27,381-6-6), and the balance of Rs. 8,000, when received from Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, should be paid to the Chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of thanking the Executive Committee, entrusted with the work of arranging for the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, in Bombay, and especially their chairman, Captain Morland, and Colonel Portman, for their great and most successful labours in organizing and carrying out the several displays and entertainments, which gave so much eclat to the public rejoicings on that occasion.

3. The manner in which the sum of Rs. 58,698-10-0 was raised towards the expenses of the public rejoicings and of the permanent memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee, is a striking proof of the loyal interest taken by all classes of the Bombay community in the auspicious event, which they were asked by the General Committee and their representatives at the public meeting at the Town Hall to celebrate.

J. R. NAYLOR,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* says that the farmers of the Northern Counties are being compelled to sacrifice their live stock owing to the want of food. The root and fruit crops are suffering severely, and many towns are short of water.

The Volunteer Review on Saturday was attended by nearly 30,000 men of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry. Arrangements had been made for the march past to be witnessed from Buckingham Palace by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and all the Royal or distinguished visitors at present in England.

Ten of the crew of the Barrow steamer Glen William have been landed at Liverpool by the Rangoon steamer Irrawaddy. The Irrawaddy and the Glen William were in collision on Wednesday morning, June 15, off the Mull of Galloway, when the latter sank. The chief and second engineers were drowned; but all the other members of the crew were saved by the Irrawaddy. The collision happened during a dense fog.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies have concurred in a resolution passed by the House of Peers on the 13th ultimo, expressing the wish that the Pope may accede to the desire of the Roman Catholics in Ceylon to remain under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Portugal.

Mr. Carlisle Graham has shot the Niagara Rapids in his own ingenious invention, a life-saving craft. He was advertised to ride outside the barrel, which meant certain death, but he was remonstrated with, and a half promise was extorted from him that at the risk of disappointing the blood-thirsty spectators, he would travel inside. The barrel was just seen to pass the boiling eddy when Captain Webb died, and spin round the whirlpool. The inmate was alive and safe.

DADAJI vs. RUKHMABAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the recently published letter of my wife Rukhmabai is chiefly, if not solely, a defence of my relatives-at-law, who are the primary parties that need defending, I will not allow myself to be drawn into a controversy by the said letter. I have already publicly stated that I have not now, and never had, a quarrel with my wife Rukhmabai. The further attack which is now made upon me will not induce me to change either my character or my feelings towards my wife. I decline to utter one angry or selfish word against her, and I decline the challenge, which is now thrust upon me, to appear on a public platform to speak or write ill of my wife, or to place before the public a spectacle of an angry husband using recriminating, grievous and disgraceful language against one another in the public prints. If I am to be called upon to suffer for my silence to Rukhmabai's injudicious letter, I will suffer with the strength which may be granted me. I therefore resolutely refuse to allow myself to be made the instrument of designing persons by holding a public controversy with a wife whom I have never injured, and to whom I am bound by my religion to respect so long as it is possible for me to do so. If Rukhmabai is badly advised, and she is made use of by others to defame me while defending my relatives-in-law, who feel that they cannot publicly defend themselves, it is not for me to follow the pernicious example presented to me. I have offered my "Expositions" to the public, and before that public I have offered my single defence. In doing this I am satisfied. If however my relatives-in-law are in any way aggrieved by reason of the facts contained in my defence, I will not shrink from replying to their strictures when they have the courage to put them forward in their own name. They have already thrown much dust into the public eyes, especially into European eyes, and they should be greatly satisfied with the success of their operations. If they are still in such pain and fear as to require the vicarious help of my wife to defend them on the public platform, and if they can succeed in getting this help only by placing my wife in an unenviable public position, it is my duty to tell them plainly that they are doing my wife a public injury and scandalising the whole Hindoo race. It is this injury which they are inflicting upon Rukhmabai which grieves me more than all their previous vicious and relentless proceedings. Can it surprise your readers if I tell them that my feelings towards my wife are those of intense pity for the misfortunes that surround her. It is not in my heart to utter one unkind word or to entertain one unkind thought towards her, seeing that she is the cruel victim of cruel circumstances. I have never quarrelled with Rukhmabai, and have never injured her, and will not attempt to do so now whatever provocations may be offered me. There are circumstances in which a man should hold fast by strong manly feeling, and these are the circumstances in which I am now placed. I trust therefore that I may be preserved through this severe trial from doing or saying any thing which honest men may possibly disapprove.—I am, &c.,

DADAJI BHICKAJI.

Bombay, July 4.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, July 4.—Moderately heavy and general rain has fallen in the Western and Southern districts of the N.-W. Provinces and at the hill stations of Upper India, and also in the Central Provinces. This has caused a rapid rise of the barometer over the whole of Northern India, excepting in Allahabad and Bundlecund, where there is a tendency to the formation of a barometric depression and cyclonic whirl. The temperature has decreased very generally, and the mean temperature yesterday was six degrees lower in the N.-W. P., five in the Central Provinces, and from two to four in the Punjab, Bombay, Madras and Rajputana. A rapid increase of humidity has also occurred in Central and Upper India, the greatest in the N.-W. P. and Punjab. In the neighbourhood of the hills the following rainfalls indicate the character and distribution of the rainfall of the past day:—Bombay, six inches; Agra, five inches; Mangalore, Roorkee, Simla and Chakrata, three inches; Delhi, Berhampur, Meerut, Allahabad, Ranikhet, Karwar, Mercara, Khandwa, Pachmarhi and Jubbulpore, two inches; Jhansi, Purneah, Hazaribagh Gorakhpore, Moulmein, Satna, Goa, Hosangabad, Nagpur and Musilpatam, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	23	83	23	40	20	65	24	83
July 3, Sunday	7	5	6	67	6	85	7	4
" 4, Monday	4	2	4	2	3	7	......	
Total	34	90	34	9	30	57	31	87
Total corresponding date of last year	43	35	47	6	46	7	48	33

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain R. Hazelwood, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.

Capt J L Pixott	Mr G Anderson
Mr H E Chappel	Mr E A Elwin
Mr F Goodwin	Dr H R Fuller
Mr J Rhind	Col W L Dalrymple
Col F G Berkeley	Col Hutchinson
Mr G D Close	Mr W H Bushby
Mr Molbuish	

For London.

Mr J Patterson	Mr H S Graham
Mrs Pardue	Mrs Andrews
Capt Mostyn Owen	

For Suez.—Mr H D Beresford.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 12th July:—

For Brindisi.—Mr R Lang, Mr James, Col R S J Prendergast, Mr G Vibart, Lieut-Col Hutchinson, Mr Raymont, Mr J S Hilton, Lt-Col J E Sandeman, Mr Ellis, Mr J Denman, C E, Capt W H Ferrier, Col Hoskison, Mr W Eley and Mr C C Collingwood.
For London.—Rev and Mrs W M Bone, Mr J Fanide, Mrs H P Milson, Col and Mrs Fane, Mr and Mrs J Lawrence, Mr W Jaskins, Mr and Mrs H H Lester, and Mr W M Macdonald.

By the s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barret, sailing on 19th July:—

For Marseilles.—Mr Oswal, Colonel Carter, Mrs and Miss Pilcher, Major O Gorman, Mr Graham Taylor, Mr G J Joseph and Dr Pilcher.
For Brindisi.—Mr H S Tinley, Surg C E Nicholl and Major W L Greenstreet.

By the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead on 26th July:—

For Brindisi.—Mr Rees, Mr H C William and Capt J E Man.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RELATIVES.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, and asked permission to withdraw the charge of criminal misappropriation and breach of trust preferred by a widow named Meherbai against her son-in-law, Cursetji Bhikaji Mody. The complainant had stated in her information that she had given her son-in-law a sum of Rs. 2,000 to invest it in Government securities, but that he had failed to do so. Mr. Davar informed the Court that since the service of the summons, the accused had expressed his willingness to return the money, if the complainant agreed to say nothing more about it.

The Magistrate observed that this was not a Small Causes Court, where cases could be settled by the parties.

Mr. Davar said that was the reason why he had appeared to apply for a withdrawal of the charge.

Mr. Pestonji Kavasji, solicitor, who represented the accused, regretted that the charge should have been preferred at all. There was no intention whatever on the part of the accused to keep the money; but his only object appeared to be to induce his mother-in-law to make some provision for his son. His client had now been advised to file a suit in the High Court for the administration of the estate of his deceased father-in-law.

The Magistrate thought that having received the money the accused evidently wanted to put some pressure upon his mother-in-law to do something for his son. His Worship was, however, of opinion that the accused had no criminal intention in keeping back the money, and he was accordingly discharged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

We cannot say that every one of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's suggestions are acceptable. His proposition that the reclaimed ground near the Back Bay should be converted into streets will never be supported by the Native public. Some months before the Extension Committee was appointed Government had advertised for offers for the purchase of plots of ground between the Marine Lines and the Charney Road stations. With one voice the Native press and the Native public had at that time opposed the scheme, and Government had to give it up. Mr. Dossabhoy also proposes to

build residential houses on the Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana. We do not see any serious objection to this. Houses on a line between Church Gate station and the Money School will not in any way interfere with the comfort of the public. The same cannot be said of the idea to build houses on the two sides of the Cruickshank Road. It would not do to deprive the students' class of their only playground. Give them the now useless Rotten Row,and then build on the Cruikshank Road by all means.—*Bombay Samachar.*

If Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's scheme of building houses from Colaba to Chowpaty and from the Esplanade to the Carnac Road be adopted, there would be so many houses in Bombay that we doubt whether sufficient number of people will be found to occupy them. House-building, then, will become an unremunerative business. We reject Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition to build along the Kennedy Sea Face on public grounds. Not a single tender was received by Government when the plots were offered for sale. The vacant plots of ground near Chowpatty and the slice of ground between the Wodehouse Bridge and the Wellington Fountain can be built over without any inconvenience to thepublic. We also see no objection to having houses on the two sides of the Cruikshank Road, or on the Esplanade opposite the Crawford Market; but we have positive objection to using up the scanty "Esplanades" that are left as general recreation grounds for the public. The Kennedy Sea Face should be left entirely untouched.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer St Regulus, 2,031 tons, consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Liverpool, under Captain J Henry.

The steames Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain Paterson arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Calcutta, (June 6) and Coast,with a general cargo.

The steamer Rockliff, 1,496 tons, Captain J L Baxter, was cleared out yesterday for Havre. She has on board a general cargo for the latter and intermediate ports.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under Captain C Sbuteca, from Hongkong, via Singapore and Penang. She brought with her a genera, cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A J Faulding Captain Nurgohan (Salvation Army) Mrs Shapin and five deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4th July, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia......	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Tait	857	....	B	H. C. Joosab.
„ Pekin	3900	A. Symons......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Deccan.......	2022	Case	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Rockliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
„ C. Murray..	1372	Warfolk........	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	G	Ralli Brothers.
„ Brookfield..	1509	A. Stabell	H.J	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Greystroke..	1377	P.W. Sherrwood	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kashgar.....	2640	C. Gadd	L	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Sacrabosco..	1476	Thompson	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Germania ..	1962	W. H. Thomas...	O	Beyts Craig & Co
Ship Talavera..	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. Amana	2137	Thraite	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Oswald..	1801	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont......	2055	Bocquet	Off Side.	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	Off Side.	Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
4	Pekin (s)	Symons	London, June 9.
	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, June 6.
	Berenice (s)	Sbuteca	Hongkong, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Purulia (s).........	Robertson ..	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Taif (s).............	Schumacker	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Rockliff (s)	Baxter	Havre.
	St. Regulus (s)......	Henry	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Inchehoua, for Havre.
„ Arabia, for Karachi.
„ Nuddea, for Rangoon.
„ Berenice, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
30 Vesta s ....Rawlings..Liverpool, May 26.
Cy. of Cambridge s ..Marr ....Glasgow, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamer Putiala. Barque Aubepine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
1 Narenta s .... Colombo.
Ganges s .... London.
Clan Gordon s.... .... Port Natal.

June. DEPARTURES.

30 Sirdhana s .... Rangoon.
Rewa s .... Calcutta.
Camorta s .... Singapore.

July.
1 D. of Buccleuch s, ... London.
Scindia s .... Negapatam.
Narenta s .... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 1.

Macnaghten, Col, By Cavo, on leave, from Poona.

July 2.

Close, Lt, Mad R E, on sick leave, to Rangoon.
Ranson, Lt, Bo, 12th B I, on duty, to Poona.
Budd, Lt, Bo, 12th B I, on duty, to Poona.

July 3.

Penton, Col, Bl, the Connaught Rangers, on H P retirement, from Naini Tal.
La Touche, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Henry, Capt, Mad R E, on leave, from Kamptee.
Quenton, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.

July 4.

Dalrymple, Col, Bl, The Connaught Rangers, on retire ment, from Jullunder.
Norie, Col, Mad Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Cripps, Lt, Bl, 20th P I, on duty, from England.
Goldsmid, Capt, Bl, 40th B I, from leave, from England.
Macgregor, Major, Bl, 44th G L I, from leave, from England.
Maxwell, Capt, Bl, Civil Employ, from leave, from England.
Truman, Col, Bo, 7th Dn Guards, from leave, from England.
Fizott, Capt, Bo, Ord Dept, on leave, from Kirkee.
Legh, Capt, Bl, K R Rifles, from leave, from England.
Oldham, Surgn-Major, Bl, 1st Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Sexton, Col, Bo, Suptt, Army Clothing, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 4.

Crips, Col, Bl, 20th P I, on duty, to R Pindi.
Macgregor, Major, Bl, 44th G L I, ta join, to Manipur.
Truman, Col, Bo, 7th Drag Guards, to join, to Mhow.
Oldham, Surgn-Major, Bl, Md Dept, to join, to Dharmsala.
Maxwell, Capt, Bl Civil Employ, to join, to Shillong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 5th, 1887.

1. The usual monthly regimental Committee meeting will be held on at Head-quarter this day Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill at Head Quarters on Wednesday, the 6th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

3. Sergt L. Barfield is appointed Col Sergt in B. Company.

4. Col Sergt L. Barfield as the Senior Non-Commissioned officer assumes the command of B Co.

5. It is notified for information that a list of new matches to be included in the Prospectus of the Central Rifle meetin to be held at Poona in the month of October next, has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

THE JUBILEE SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Queen's Procession to Westminster Abbey assumed more imposing dimensions than had been arranged, her Majesty having sanctioned the enlargement of the programme so as to include three carriage processions instead of one. It had also been decided that her Majesty's Guard of Honour should be composed of the male members of her own Royal House and foreign Princes related by marriage. On emerging from Buckingham Palace her Majesty was to use the grand State exit, the gates of which had not for many years been opened in connection with any public ceremonial. The following official details had also been sanctioned by her Majesty :—

The first procession, which will start at half-past ten, will be composed of carriages drawn by bay horses, and will set out from the Buckingham Palace Hotel, driving into the processional highway at Buckingham gate. The first carriages will include the Indian Princes, who are the guests of the Queen, with their suites, and the Queen of Hawaii, with her attendants in cloth of gold; while the rear carriages will contain the following:—Princes Francis and Alexander of Teck, Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Albert and Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Alexandra of Hesse, Princesses Marie Victoria and Alexandra of Edinburgh, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. On arriving at the Abbey this procession will be received by the Vice-Chamberlain and officials of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, who will marshal the party according to order of precedence, and conduct the several members to their seats in the choir, Sir H. P. Ewart and Major Bigge having charge.

At 10-45 another carriage procession will start. This will consist of fifteen carriages, each horsed with four bays with state trappings. This will start from Buckingham Palace, where the illustrious persons forming it will have previously assembled. Among them will be the King of Denmark, King of the Belgians, King of Saxony, King of the Hellenes, Crown Prince of Austria, Crown Prince of Portugal, Queen of the Belgians, Crown Prince of Greece, Prince George of Greece, Crown Princess of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Streliz, with the Court officials of each of the royal personages. On reaching the Abbey at a quarter-past eleven o'clock they will be received by the Lord Chamberlain's officials and conducted to places within the altar-rails or sacrarium, sixteen being seated on each side.

There will then be an interval of half an hour, during which the chief procession will be formed ready to emerge from the gates of Buckingham Palace. The Queen's Procession will consist of eleven carriages, the six preceding her Majesty being State equipages with bay and black horses in gold-mounted harness, the animals having their manes dressed with ribbons, and with a footman in attendance on each side. As will be the case with all the other carriages, the coach containing the Queen will be open. The Queen's carriage will be drawn by eight cream-coloured ponies. The following is the official detail of the Queen's Procession, marshalled by the Master of the Horse :—

The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth carriages will bear the Great fficers of State and Ladies of the Queen's Bedchamber, among them being the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Gold Stick in Waiting, etc.

Sixth Carriage.—Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.

Seventh Carriage.—Princess Sophia of Prussia, Princess Irene of Hesse, Princess Victoria of Prussia, and Princess Louis of Battenberg.

Eighth Carriage.—Princesses Maud, Victoria, and Louise of Wales, and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.

Ninth Carriage.—The Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess William of Prussia, Duchess of Albany, and Duchess of Connaught.

Tenth Carriage.—Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Eleventh Carriage (the Queen's). The Crown Princess of Germany, and the Princess of Wales.

THE QUEEN.

Between the tenth carriage and the Queen's equipage there will be kept a good space, so as to allow of the grand mounted guard of honour of royal Princes, who, in scarlet and other military uniforms, and with caparisoned chargers, will ride in the following order three abreast :—

Duke of Connaught, Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh.
Prince Christian, Crown Prince of Germany, Grand Duke of Hesse.

THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.

Prince Henry of Battenberg.		The Duke of Cambridge. Marquess of Lorne.
Grand Duke Serge of Russia.	Prince Albert Victor of Wales.	Prince William of Prussia.
Prince Henry of Prussia.	Prince George of Wales.	Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse.
Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.	Prince Louis of Battenberg.

These will be followed by aides-de-camp and a gay array of notables of the Household on horseback, including the Master of the Horse, the Silver Stick, a field-officer's escort of the Life Guards, and a detachment of the Native Indian Cavalry. The Duke of Cambridge will ride alongside of the Queen's carriage, and the Headquarters Staff of the War Office, under his command, will ride three abreast, immediately in front of the first carriage in the royal procession. The order of procession is as follows :—Life Guards, advanced escort, aides-de-camp, equerries, three abreast, Headquarters Staff of the army, carriages with suites, Life Guards escort, carriages with royal family, Princes riding in threes, the Queen, Duke of Cambridge, Life Guards, field officer's escort, two equerries, field officer of brigade, Silver Stick, party of Life Guards, detachment of Native Indian Cavalry, Life Guards, rear guard.

The Women of the Bedchamber, Maids of Honour, the Controller of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and all other officers not previously mentioned in the procession will be in attendance at the Abbey at a quarter to twelve o'clock when the Queen arrives. Her Majesty's approach will be announced by a fanfare of trumpets and by the appearance of the Heralds, who will wear State robes. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and the Dean of Westminster, in full canonical robes, will receive her Majesty, and will precede the procession up the nave to the sacrarium, the Queen stopping under the lantern and ascending the dais there erected. The following is the order of the Abbey procession :—

Heralds and Ushers.

Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Garter King at Arms.

Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain.

Procession of Princes (three abreast, the two lines nearest the Queen being composed of the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Grand Duke of Hesse).

THE QUEEN.

Master of the Horse.	Mistress of the Robes.

The Princesses in the following order, two by two.

Crown Princess of Germany.	Princess of Wales.
Princess Christian.	Marchioness of Lorne.
Princess Beatrice.	Duchess of Edinburgh.
Princess William of Prussia.	Princess of Saxe-Meiningen.
Duchess of Connaught.	Duchess of Albany.
Princess Louise of Wales.	Princess Elizabeth of Russia
Princess Maud of Wales.	Princess Victoria of Wales.
Princess Victoria of Prussia.	Princess Louise of Battenberg.
Princess Sophia of Prussia.	
Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.	Princess Irene of Hesse. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.

The Women of the Bedchamber, the Ladies-in-Waiting, etc., will close the procession, with the captains of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yooman of the Guard whose corps will be posted at different points in the Abbey.

All the members of the Royal family will be seated on the dais immediately outside the altar-rails. After the march by Handel, which will play the procession up the Abbey, the service will commence. The service itself is for the occasion according to the form passed by her Majesty in Council. At its conclusion the Queen will leave the Abbey; the same order of procession being observed as upon the arrival, with the exception that her Majesty's will be the first of the three processions to return to Buckingham Palace, the two other processions, in which will be her Majesty's guests, following. Guards of honour will be mounted both at Buckingham Palace and at Westminster Abbey and at special points along the route, which will be lined by her Majesty's forces.

Extensive preparations had been made for the accommodation of spectators along the whole of the line of route to be taken by the processions. Many houses in the best positions were retained by their owners for the reception of private guests, but for the most part speculators bought up commanding sites upon which to erect grand stands, and also hired for Jubilee Day whole buildings besides shop-fronts, upper-floors, and roofs. With respect to the prices charged for rooms from the windows of which the pageant could be seen, as much as 150 guineas was actually paid for a single apartment.

The Reverend Robert Best, the oldest Nonconformist minister in Bolton, was to read the lessons at the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service at the Bolton Parish Church on Sunday. The Vicar and rural Dean will preach, and the Mayor and Corporation will attend in state.

The fitting out of the fleet that is to leave the Medway to take part in the great naval review at Portsmouth is being pressed forward with all possible despatch. The Medway Reserve will furnish two fast cruisers, one torpedo-cruiser, one turret-ship, two gun-vessels, one despatch-vessel, one troop-ship, the eight first-class torpedo-vessels. Three of these, the Mersey, Arethusa, and Mohawk, which represent and latest type of swift cruisers, have never yet hoisted the pennant.

The Jubilee Yacht Race round the United Kingdom, which was expected to last about fourteen days, began from Southend at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday, June 14. The competing yachts are as follows :—

Yacht.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Aline	Schooner.	114	The Prince of Wales.
Sleuthhound	Cutter ...	32	Lord F. Cecil.
Dawn	Yawl......	49	Mr. F. Harris.
Dauntless	Yawl......	163	Mr. F.W.L. Popham.
Genesta	Cutter ...	104	Sir R. Sutton.
Mabel	Cutter ...	64	Mr. M. A. Muir.
Vol-au-Vent	Yawl......	104	Mr. Ingram Clarke.
Atlantis (a new vessel)	Yawl......	60	Mr. L. Annes.
Gwendolin	Schooner.	192	Major Ewing.
Bridesmaid	Ketch ...	100	Mr. E. W. Buller.
Seline	Schooner.	116	Mr. T. Henderson.

The yachts were started by the Prince of Wales, the Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Victoria, Maud, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Six thousand Freemasons assembled on Monday, June 13, in the Albert Hall, to vote an address to the Queen. The Prince of Wales, who, as Grand Master, presided, was supported by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Albert Victor, and other distinguished Freemasons. In opening the proceedings, his Royal Highness said that important and influential gathering would be a proof to her Majesty of the great devotion and loyalty to the Throne of the English Freemasons. Lord Carnarvon moved the adoption of the address, which was seconded by Lord Lathom and adopted with enthusiasm. The Prince of Wales then conferred upon the Maharajah of Kuch Behar the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden. A large number of officers were awarded Past Grand rank, and in the name of the whole body of Freemasons Lord Carnarvon presented the Grand Master with a jewel.

A meeting of officers in the army was held on Saturday, June 11, when it was resolved to present an address to the Queen upon the celebration of the Jubilee of her reign, and also to raise voluntary subscriptions from officers of the army, the militia, the volunteers, and the yeomanry, in order to make a personal gift to her Majesty.

Owing to the indisposition of Lord Tennyson, the task of writing the inaugural ode on the foundation of the Imperial Institute has been entrusted, through the Prince of Wales, to Mr. Lewis Morris. The ode will be set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and performed on the 4th of July by a monster orchestra and chorus at the Albert Hall, in presence of her Majesty the Queen.The musical score is already completed. Mr.Lewis Morris is the author of "Songs of Two Worlds" (1871-5), "The Epic of Hades" (1876-77), "Gwen, a Drama in Monologue" (1878), "The Ode of Life" (1880), and "Songs Unsung" (1883). These works were published anonymously as by "A New Writer," but have since been collected and published under the author's name.

The chairman (Mr. Inderwick, Q.C.) and the members of the Reform Club gave a ball on Wednesday, June 15, to a large and distinguished company in the Club-house in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee and of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Club. Among those who accepted invitations, which were issued irrespective of political considerations, were the Prince of Wales, who arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. Invitations were also accepted by Sir H. Holland, M.P., the Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury, Lord and Lady Herschell, Lord and Lady Spencer, Lord and Lady Granville, Lord Hartington, Baron and Baroness H. De Worms, Lord and Lady G. Hamilton, Mr. Courtney, M.P., and Mrs. Courtney, Lord and Lady Wolseley, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., and Mrs. Stanhope, Viscount Cross, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., and Mrs. Ritchie, the Speaker, and Mrs. Peel, Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Toole, Mr. and Mrs. Foote, the Attorney-General and Lady Webster, and a large number of members of the club. Dancing was kept up till an early hour on Thursday morning.

About 350 members of the dramatic profession were entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House on the same day. In proposing their health the Lord Mayor acknowledged the great debt of gratitude which the public owed to those actors and actresses who had interested, taught, and amused them from their earliest days. Mr. Irving, in responding, remarked that English actors, if they were not the best in the world, were the most appreciated, and the hospitable welcome they had just received was most gratifying to them.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

In the House of Lords on Friday, June 10, the Earl of Carnarvon said: I do not propose, as far as I am concerned, to raise any discussion in this House in reference to the question of which I have given notice. It is clear from the reports which have appeared in the press that the position diplomatically is one of a certain amount of tension at the present moment. I have no wish whatever to increase that tension, I am quite conscious that the position of her Majesty's Government is a difficult one and—giving them credit, as I fully and sincerely do, for an anxious regard for British interests in Egypt, and also giving them credit for taking into full consideration that duty which unquestionably we owe to Egypt, having undertaken a certain mission, so to say, not to leave it unfulfilled—I do not propose to raise any question of debate to-night. I shall not comment upon those reports which have appeared. I shall make no criticisms, however friendly, which might place my noble friend in a difficult position for reply. I shall leave it entirely to him to say much or little, as he thinks best under the circumstances. One thing only I would say. It is stated, and apparently stated on solid grounds, that great pressure is being placed diplomatically upon her Majesty's Government with regard to that article which gives us, under certain circumstances, the right to the re-occupation of Egypt. I pronounce no opinion on the Convention so far as it has appeared, but I will venture to say this much, that I think the Government have gone to the extreme verge of that which was prudent and safe, and I sincerely trust that no amount of diplomatic or political pressure will induce them to go one single step further in the direction of that re-occupation—I mean, of course, one single step further towards giving up the claim for re-occupation. (Cheers.) I adhere, therefore, to my resolution with which I started, and I will merely ask my noble friend when he will be in a position to lay the papers on this most important transaction on the table of the House, without the reading of which it will be difficult for your lordships to form any fair and impartial conclusion. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Salisbury:—I feel that both in this and in the other House very great consideration and forbearance have been shown to her Majesty's Government in reference to this question, and that no step has been taken in any way to embarrass us or create difficulties. That circumstance makes me feel the more regretful that I cannot at once lay the Convention and the papers relating to the Convention on the table; but the circumstances to which my noble friend has referred must, I think, without dwelling upon them further, show that it would not be desirable to lay that Convention on the table until it has been ratified. As soon as it has been ratified it shall be laid on the table. I may just say shortly what the provisions are. Our position is not one of perfect freedom. We were not dealing with the matter as *res intergra.* We had pledges of a very binding character which we inherited, and binding in two directions. It was not open to us to assume the protectorate of Egypt in the way that the French Government assumed the protectorate of Tunis, even supposing—a question upon which I desire to give no kind of opinion—that such a course on other grounds would be consistent with international law and the interests of this country. It was not open to us to do so, because her Majesty's Government had again and again pledged themselves that they would not do so. On the other hand, it was not open to us to abandon the task we had undertaken and leave the Egyptians without any protection from those evils to which undoubtedly by the force of events our intervention had tended more to expose them. We had no right to leave them at the mercy either of any kind of foreign invasion, such as they had to deal with and repel, or exposed to the dangers of internal trobles which had brought their State within a very short distance of destruction. My noble friend has dwelt upon that pledge, and he does us no more than justice when he expresses his conviction that it is a pledge which has been constantly present to our minds and which we have done our utmost to fulfil. Hedged in on one side and the other by these two pledges, we had to find a solution of the question which should be agreeable to both of them, and we did not feel that it was a solution which could be indefinitely postponed. Not only was there considerable expense incurred by this country, for which Parliament would naturally desire to see some practical motive, but it was undoubtedly the fact that our presence in Egypt, unrecognised by any convention, did inspire the Ottoman Court with considerable disquietude and gave the subjects of the Sultan cause for a suspicion which we did not deserve, but which it was very natural that they should entertain. We were very anxious to sustain the authority of the Sultan, and not to give any handle for the belief that we entertained designs in the slightest degree against his just rights. Guided by these motives, we have agreed to a convention being signed. We have authorised the signing of a Convention, which has been negotiated by my friend Sir Drummond Wolff, to whose skill, tact, and patience I am bound to pay a very high tribute; and the terms without going into many details, may be briefly described as follows :—There is something in it about the Suez Canal and protocols in reference to it, and there are other details. But what my noble friend was most concerned to know was as to the presence of our troops in Egypt. We have engaged, subject to certain conditions which I shall state, to withdraw our troops from Egypt at the expiration of three years from the ratification of the Convention, and we shall cease to eave the right secured to us up to that time at the end of five years to appoint the officers of the Egyptian army. But in the first place, that engagement is limited by the condition that if there is any danger, external or internal, to be apprehended at the time when this evacuation is due, it will be adjourned and will not take place until that external or internal danger has passed by. After the evacuation has taken place we shall then have to deal with what may happen during the absence of our troops from Egypt. In three contingencies we retain the right of sending our troops back—viz. if there is danger of external invasion,if there is danger ofinternal disturbance of order, or if there is danger of the Government of Egypt not fulfiling its international obligations. But we are under the obligation as soon as the danger is dispelled, to withdraw our troops again. The Sultan, it is recognised in the Convention—but it is a right not derived from the convention—the Sultan has the same right of sending in his troops for the same causes. No other nation is to have any right to send troops into Egypt except for the purpose of trans port, which is strictly regulated. These are the conditions which have been agreed upon between the Porte and ourselves. It is simply an agreement between the Porte and ourselves; and your Lordships will observe that supplementary proceedings will be required to give it full force and effect. The assent of other Powers will be necessary to some of these stipulations; and unless that assent is given our engagement lose their validity, and we remain in the same position as we were in before. (Hear, hear.) Our engagements are made to the Porte and to the Porte alone. I will merely say that at the earliest possible time after the ratification I propose to lay on the table all the papers connected with thisConvention,except of course those connected with the negotiations with other Powers, which will be presented on a future occasion. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Kimberley: I wish to ask the noble marquess one or two questions on this matter. The noble marquess said that in the Convention there was something about the Suez Canal. That is a matter of such high importance that it would be satisfactory if we could know in some general terms what that something is. Another question which I would ask is whether we are to be the sole judges as to sending the troops back to Egypt in case of necessity or whether the Porte will join in that determination. I would further ask whether there is any agreement with regard to the time for the evacuation of our troops after the restoration of order.

The Marquess of Salisbury: As to the first question in regard to the Suez Canal I did not dwell upon it because, as I thought, the noble lord opposite would be fully informed, from his official experience, that all we have done is to carry out Lord Granville's engagements. The Canal is to be open to all persons at all times. The noble lord next asks whether we are to be the judges or the Porte is to be judge as to the necessity for the re-entry of the troops. We are to act in full communication with the Porte; but we have declined to make the consent of the Porte a condition precedent to our going in, and that for the very obvious reason that the dangers which we wish to guard against might arise at any moment; and if it was necessary to have negotiations with Constantinople before action was taken, the danger might become much more formidable than if action were taken at once. There is a distinct engagement between the Porte and ourselves that the troops shall be withdrawn the moment the danger ceases. (Hear, hear.)

Telegrams from Constantinople indicate that the opposition of the Russian Ambassador to the ratification of the Egyptian Convention loses nothing of its violence. Worried by the remonstrances of the representatives of Russia and France, the Sultan sought to induce the English negotiators to abandon that part of the arrangement which has excited the largest amount of hostility. This is the clause that leaves it open to England to re-occupy Egypt in case of necessity. But Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, acting in accordance with instructions from home, has shown no disposition to make any concession on this point. He has notified to the Porte that he has received the copy of the convention, ratified by the Queen, and that all now required is the issuing of the Sultan's irade sanctioning the exchange of the British and Turkish ratifications. It is generally believed in Constantinople that, despite the opposition of France and Russia, the convention will be ratified before the 22nd inst., when the delay fixed by the 7th article expires. It has been pointed out to the Porte that Turkey has nothing to fear since Germany, Austria, and Italy side with England in the Egyptian question.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

A Private meeting of members of Parliament and others was held in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons on Monday, June 13, to make arrangements for the establishment of a National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Commercial Education. Lord Hartington presided. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that an association should be formed, and a resolution to that effect was adopted, on the motion of Professor Huxley, seconded by Sir Lyon Playfair. Some discussion ensued in reference to (1) the co-ordination of the technical education of the country in accordance with the needs of the various classes of the employers and employed; (2) the foundation of a board of advice and recommendation; 3 the spread of information as to the progress of technical education both at home and abroad; (4) the adoption of schools to the industrial requirements of the several necessities of the working classes; and 5 the removal of legislative disabilities, and the support of measures for the promotion of technical education in all its branches. On the motion of Mr. Mundella, seconded by Mr. George Howell, a provisional executive committee was appointed, and authorized to make arrangements for the organization of a General Committee to draw up and circulate a statement with regard to the objects of the association, and to convene at an early date a public meeting for the inauguration of the association. At this meeting Lord Hartington will be proposed as president of the association, and an influential list of vice-presidents will be submitted. It is proposed to ask members of school boards and town councils, representatives of universities and local colleges, of trade unions and co-operative societies, and the like, to join the general committee. Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., and Mr. A. Acland, M.P., have consented to act as provisional secretaries.

INDIAN NOTABILITIES IN LONDON.

Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, and Lady Cross received the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and the Maharanee at dinner at their residence in Warwick Square, on June 11. Among the guests who met the distinguished strangers were the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, Sir Henry and Lady Holland, and General Sir Edward Bradford.

The Maharajah Holkar and the Rao of Cutch visited both Houses of Parliament on June 13. They were received in the House of Lords by Lord Cross, and on proceeding to the House of Commons were met by Mr. Ponsonby, private secretary to the Speaker, and conducted to the seats reserved for the most distinguished stran ers. The Indian Princes were accompanied by Sir L. Griffin and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.

Several other distinguished Indians visited the House of Commons on June 14, including Nawab Amir-i-Akbar, the successor to Sir Salar Jung, and the Maharajah Sir Pertab Sing.

Mr. Joseph Rock, State Agent to the Nizam's Government, writes to a Home paper :—Some erroneous reports having been circulated respecting the visit of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.I.E., to this country, permit me to state authoritatively that it is not his intention to be here until July 12, as he purposes visiting several of the Continental cities before coming to London. He will not therefore be present at the Jubilee celebration as a representative from his Highness the Nizam, which position will be filled by his Excellency the Nawab Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur.

Among the visitors to the House of Commons, on June 15, was Mr. Budroodeen Tyabji. He was introduced by Mr. Bright, who remained in the gallery with him for some little time.

The Earl of Northbrook entertained at dinner, on June 15, Maharajah Sir Pertab Sing, Nawab a Asman Jah, Thakor Hurji Sing and several English noblemen and gentlemen. Lord Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring had afterwards a reception to meet his Highness the Rao of Cutch.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

AFGHANISTAN.

In the House of Lord on Monday, June 13, the Earl of Rosebery said: I rise to ask the noble viscount a question of which I have given him private notice—whether he has any information to communicate to the House with respect to affairs in Afghanistan.

Viscount Cross: I am always very happy to communicate any information I may have on this as well as other matters, especially with regard to Afghanistan, where rumours are so rife that one hardly knows what is going on. I am afraid my answer at present will not be very satisfactory to the noble earl, but the Viceroy telegraphed on June 2 that no fighting had recently occurred between the Ameer's troops and the Ghilzais, and so recently as the 9th inst. Lord Dufferin reported that there did not seem to be much change in the position of affairs.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 10th, in answers to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has called for the correspondence on the subject of leasing the ruby mines which has been carried on in India and Burma and which has not yet been sent home. As soon as it is received he will consider what part can be laid upon the table. In the meanwhile the information, official and private, in his possession is so incomplete that I cannot attempt to reply categorically to the earlier part of the question. When the present Government came into office the Secretary of State found that the plan of giving a provisional lease to some firm or company had been suggested, that with the sanction of his predecessor certain persons had been invited to tender, and that Messrs' Streeter had made the highest bid. The Secretary of State, however, came to the conclusion that no binding agreement subsisted between the Government of India and Messrs. Streeter. He informed the Government of India that he desired that the value of the mines and the rights of Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging Government, and that any arrangements proposed should have his previous approval before being carried into effect. He also intimated that the desirability of retaining the mines in the hands of Government was well worthy of consideration. The Secretary of State has not yet received the report on the value of the mines which he asked for, nor have any proposed arrangements been submitted for his approval, and until these are before him no decision can be arrived at. Meanwhile he has repeated his former directions that no action is to be taken without his previous sanction being obtained. The only desire of the Secretary of State is to deal with the property as may be best for the interests of the people of India, due regard being had to native rights. If any persons have been prevented from visiting the mines on any ground other than a regard for their personal safety it has been owing to no directions on his part but to some misapprehension on the part of the local authorities. I have now given the hon. member and the House all the information I can at the present moment. As soon as a decision is arrived at or the fuller information asked for is in the possession of the Secretary of State I shall be most happy to give such further particulars as may be then available. (Hear, hear.)

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES ON INDIAN SERVICE.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true that special allowances were granted to two military officers—namely, Lieutenant-Colonel J Brown, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Pishin State Railway, and Major T. Gracey, R.E., Superintendent Engineer, Burma, while civil engineers assigned to similar duties in the same districts were refused the same privilege; if so, under what circumstances and on what grounds the distinction was made.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no information of any such allowances having been made to the officers mentioned in the question. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, the Government of India having since the commission as constituted under Sir C. Aitchison broke up, appointed a limited sub-committee to inquire into the subject of the admission not only of natives but Europeans to all the more important branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country, thus largely extending the scope of the inquiry, any arrangements had been made to give the Uncovenanted Service a fair opportunity of laying its grievances before the committee; whether his attention had been called to the expressions of alarm in the Indian press and among the Anglo-Indian community at the course being pursued by the Government of India, owing to the suspicion that very important changes were contemplated in the organisation and conditions of the services, especially in the direction of a large admission of natives to important positions in the services: whether the Secretary of State had information that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had had submitted to it a letter strongly deprecating the course now being pursued by the Government in relation to this question; whether, having regard to the grave interests involved, he could make any statement with regard to the ultimate object of the inquiry, and the time within which it would be brought to a conclusion, which might have the effect of reassuring investors and others having interest in India that no serious changes were about to be made in the direction indicated in the above letter; and what object the Government of India had in view in its present proceedings.

Sir J. Gorst: That Public Service Commission has not broken up. It was originally appointed, in consequence of a despatch of Lord Kimberley, dated July 15, 1886, to inquire into the admission of natives of India to offices formerly reserved exclusively for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The resolution of Oct 4, 1886, appointing the sub-committee referred to by the hon. member has been laid upon the table. It is for the commission and sub-committee to make arrangements for obtaining full information on the subject of the inquiry, and I have no reason to suppose that the Uncovenanted Service will not be given a fair opportunity for stating its grievances. There is no ground for the alarms and suspicions referred to in the second and third paragraphs of the question which have found expression in the newspaper articles and the letter mentioned. It is intended that the sub-committee shall conclude its inquiry by the autumn, and that then the commission as a whole shall be reconstituted for the purpose of preparing its report to the Government of India. Any changes which the Government of India may then have to propose will be submitted to the Secretary of State in Council, and will be considered with the care due to the importance of the subject. (Hear, hear.)

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether provision would be made for some representatives of the several corps of British Indian Volunteers at the Jubilee celebration in Westminster Abbey.

Sir J. Gorst: Yes; the Secretary of State is endeavouring to make the selection for the limited space at his disposal as representative as possible; but as the list is not yet complete I am afraid I can give no positive pledge to the hon. member.

TRADE WITH THIBET.

On Monday, June 13, Sir J. Simon asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to two communications from Mr. W. Warry, of her Majesty's Consular Service, Darjeeling, India, to the Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce, copies of which were sent in November or December last to the Secretary of State for India, relating to the opening up of trade with Thibet; and whether her Majesty's Government would take steps for giving effect to the clause in the recent convention with China relating to Thibet.

Sir J. Fergusson: I have read the reports referred to. Mr. Wary belongs to the Consular Service in China, and was detached for special service under the Government of India. I can add nothing to the reply which I have already given to the hon. member for North Kensington and others on this subject. The matter will not be lost sight of, but it is not considered advisable to take any further steps at present.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

In reply to Mr. Hanbury, Sir J. Fergusson said: The Russian railway at present nowhere approaches within 130 miles of the Afghan frontier. There have been reports that a branch line to Sarakhs, about 75 miles north of the frontier, has been commenced, but these reports have not yet been confirmed.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Kenyon, Sir J. Gorst said: The sanitary condition of towns and villages in India is constantly under consideration by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and every effort has been and will be made to introduce from time to time such improvements as may be practicable.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Pickersgill asked whether the Government had official information confirming the following statement in the *Times* of yesterday from its Calcutta correspondent respecting the condition of affairs in Afghanistan :—"The accounts received from all quarters agree that the Ameer's popularity and prestige are hopelessly shattered, and that unless we interfere on his behalf he must soon fall."

Sir J. Fergussen: The information received at the India Office up to date in no way confirms the statement made by the *Times'* correspondent.

QUESTIONS.

Colonel Hill: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the explanatory memorandum attached to the draft contract, issued in 1868, for the information and guidance of candidates for appointments as civil engineers in her Majesty's Department of Public Works in India, contains a clause indicating a pension of Rs. 5,000 after thirty years' service; whether in the said document the value of the rupee is frequently referred to as ten to the 1l., or two shillings, the actual exchange at that time fluctuating from a little below to a little above the indicated standard; whether it is a fact that at the present rate of exchange the said pensions of 500l. would be reduced to about 335l.; whether it is a fact that her Majesty's Royal Engineers when employed upon precisely similar work are paid their pensions at the rate alluded to in this manner, as is also the case with the Covenanted Indian Civil Servants; whether repeated assurances have been given by successive Governments to the gentlemen who have accepted appointments as civil engineers that they would be placed on the same footing as the military engineers; whether the Royal Engineers who elect for permanent service in the department of Public Works have recently been granted (1886) an increase of pension to be paid at the rate of two shillings, or in sterling; and whether, viewing all these circumstances, her Majesty's Government will take such steps as will fulfil the assurances that have been given, and so allow these few deserving public servants to fully enjoy in this country the pensions they were led to look forward to, as the reward of long years of "faithful efficient discharge of duty," and which formed an important consideration in inducing them to enter her Majesty's service. [*On Friday June* 17.]

Mr Buchanan: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Hon. C. J. Master, first member of the Council of Madras, and Mr. H. S. Thomas, first member of the Madras Board of Revenue, have recently purchased, in the names of their respective sons, large estates in the Madras Presidency; whether these gentlemen retain a substantial interest in these estates; and whether the Secretary of State is prepared to lay upon the table of the House a return giving the names of all Madras civilians who are directly or indirectly interested in land or land speculations within the Presidency. [*On Monday, June* 20.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., was entertained at dinner on Tuesday, June 14, by the Liberal Union at Willis's Rooms. The company numbered about 300, and the Honourable Arthur Elliot, M.P., presided. Mr. Chamberlain said the game of lawlessness and disorder was up at last. There was proof of this in the daily increasing violence of the men whom Mr. Gladstone has accepted as his allies, and in the strained relations which are apparent between the Gladstonian Liberals and their Irish auxiliaries. In these last few days we had seen the majorities of the Government increasing in each successive division, as one by one the leaders of the Gladstonian section and all that is respectable in that party had slipped away behind the Speaker's chair, afraid of sanctioning by their votes the policy to which they had given the support of their speeches. It was a matter for sincere congratulation that there were lengths to which the Gladstonian Liberals would not be dragged, and that they were becoming tired of marching through Coventry at the heels of Dr. Tanner and Mr. Labouchere.

The confidence which two years ago was universally felt by the Liberal party in the judgment and the patriotism of Mr. Gladstone has been rudely shaken, and now men are everywhere examining his policy on its merits. In the light of that examination the issues which divide us are every day becoming more clear and more definite. We have, I believe, only to maintain our organization and continue to assert our principles and victory—victory complete and final—awaits our efforts, while our opponents will have to find what compensation they may in failing to win the support of the British constituencies and in the sympathy of that portion of the civilized world which is controlled by the Irish vote, but which anticipates with ill-disguised satisfaction the ruin or the dishonour of England. I confess that I am not surprised under these circumstances—circumstances which must necessarily be so disturbing to those who a short time ago imagined that they had found an easy road to salvation—I am not surprised, I say, that renewed efforts should have been made to reunite the Liberal party under Mr. Gladstone's leadership, but that on the present occasion these advances should have come from Mr. Gladstone himself. I feel a certain delicacy in alluding to this matter, because it must be evident that in the recent speeches which Mr. Gladstone has made he has directly and exclusively addressed himself to Lord Hartington, and it might be retorted upon me that I had no concern in the matter. I can assure you, however, that I am very glad to be relieved from all responsibility for further negotiation. I have no doubt that Lord Hartington will take the earliest convenient opportunity to express his views on the present situation, and I have such absolute confidence in him, in his consistency and in his fairness that I am quite sure he is not likely to compromise our principles, and I believe it is absolutely safe to say that, if he sees his way to any agreement, we shall have no difficulty in following him. But, for my own part, I must admit that I am no longer sanguine of the possibility of reconciliation, and I cannot see in the more recent utterances of Mr. Gladstone any indication that a common ground of agreement has been found.

One thing, however, had been made clear by those speeches, and it must be eminently satisfactory to every Liberal Unionist. The Irish policy which was elaborately expressed in the two great Bills of the late Government, and for opposing which the Liberal Unionists had been subjected to every obloquy and reviled as apostates and renegades, had been finally abandoned by its authors.

The only thing that remains is a principle stated so vaguely that it is open to inconsistent interpretation, and its advocates have conspicuously failed to apply it. It seems to me that that is not a hopeful basis for union or upon which to found a new policy which is not revealed to us and which is not to be disclosed until we have laid down our arms and surrendered all means of effectual opposition; and as a basis for reunion it becomes impossible when it is coupled with the condition that this new policy, like the old one, is to be made acceptable to the men who have already done their best to make the government of Ireland impossible and whose object is now, as it always has been, the entire and absolute independence of their country—I say it is not upon such terms as these that an honourable peace can be negotiated. For my part, if reunion with the majority involves the acceptance of the Parnellite yoke, I would prefer to keep my neck free. I refuse to accept a servitude which has every day become more galling and intolerable to those who have so hastily accepted it. But although I do not think that there is any immediate possibility of a formal agreement, and although I do not think that reunion is desirable with the Irish allies of the Gladstonian party or with the extreme section of that party which is now making a burlesque of politics, yet I do not on that point abandon the hope that the bulk of the Gladstonian Liberals will before long return to the fold. A moment's consideration will show that their position cannot be a happy one. They are engaged in founding a church, but it has no elements of permanence whatever. I think, sir, you said that I was to be applauded for having refused my adherence to an infallible creed. My contention is that this is a sect without a creed. They have a religion with no articles, they have a faith, defy them to say what their doctrine is. They profess to be the only orthodox exponents by apostolic succession of the Liberal party, and in the course of a brief time they have passed through almost every phase of political heresy. In the brief space of a few years they have been called upon to oppose coercion and to support it. They have been required to denounce boycotting as public plunder and to defend it as the only perfect redress of an oppressed nationality. They have denounced the immorality of refusing to pay rent, and they have been silent when the Plan of Campaign has been proposed. A short time ago they repudiated Home Rule as tending to the dismemberment of the empire, and now we are to assume that they believe that it is the only sure and certain guarantee of a perfect Union. And, lastly, they have been taught to denounce obstruction as the greatest of Parliamentary offences, and then to sit silent while it was advocated as a sacred duty of a constitutional Opposition.

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to justify the Liberal Unionists' support of the Government, and to refer to the various measures of reform incumbent upon the Liberal party.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·856
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	91·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)........	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, W, SSE, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	189
Fall of Rain	7·08
Total fall during month	7·09
„ „ year	38·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July....	

* From midnight to midnight.

GOVERNMENT AND GROGSHOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. Gelson Gibson, whom the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently interviewed concerning the extent to which the Government of India was encouraging drinking among the natives, sends that paper the following reply to the criticisms which have been passed upon his remarks by "A Collector" and other Indian authorities:—

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION TO TEMPERANCE WORK.

From official papers it can be proved that the officials were so alarmed at the spread of the Temperance League in Colaba that they gave their moral support to the liquor contractor, and even went so far as to appeal to the Bombay Government to indemnify the contractor from pecuniary loss owing to the great falling-off in the sale of liquor through the spread of temperance. In the face of these recorded official statements, I am persuaded that no attempt was made in the Colaba district to suppress the liquor traffic by encouraging the temperance movement of the League, which was regarded as a dangerous and mischievous attempt to promote abstinence from the use of liquor, and further, the officials, in reporting to Government, expressed the hope that the agitation would not last any length of time. Every effort was made by the "public proclamation of the Magistrate of the district to assure the natives that Government had no desire to prevent them from drinking at grog shops, and the proclamation branded those who did abstain as bad people," who would be dealt with by the law. If this can be construed into a desire to promote sobriety and make it difficult for natives to get drink, I can only say that it is the most novel method for spreading temperance that has ever come under my notice.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

If Government do not desire to increase the revenue from excise duty on liquor, but in every legitimate way endeavour to prevent drunkenness, I would respectfully submit that a much more effective method might be adopted, one that would place them above all suspicion, and beyond the reach of the most fanatical teetotallers:—

1. Let the natives have the right to tap their own palm trees and drink the "fresh toddy," as it comes from the tree, which is not so intoxicating as "small beer" used by farm labourers in England.

2. Let Government prohibit all distillation, so that neither "sudder stills" nor "out stills" will any longer be supported and encouraged by Government. This action would simply be reverting to the policy of Akbar, the great Mahommedan Emperor, who had no excise duty levied on liquor when he ruled the Empire. In the face of the official records referred to I may be allowed to affirm that I have not been talking "mischievous nonsense" or making "statement utterly untrue."

"THE HONEST FACTS OF THE CASE."

Permit me very briefly to consider what are the honest facts of the case. We find that the excise duty on liquor has increased 75 per cent., which makes it an important factor in the revenue, almost as significant as that of opium. It is self-evident that an increased revenue means an enlarged sale of liquor, and also a wider consumption of it; and yet in the face of this fact the collector asserts that it is the object of the Government to promote temperance by increasing the price of the liquor. We find that at the last public auction of this liquor contracts in Bombay larger sums were given for them, which indicates a desire on the part of the contractors to invest their money in a profitable speculation. They would never buy these contracts for the purpose of furthering the so-called temperance policy of Government, but simply for securing a good return for their outlay on the contract, and in the case of the Colaba contractor he secured the moral and official support of the collector, who issued the proclamation against temperance people, and appealed to Government to indemnify him against loss in consequence of the spread of the temperance movement. The contractor is at liberty to establish as many shops as he may consider requisite for the locality," subject to the sanction of the collector, which will ordinarily be granted in the absence of objections on police grounds;" under this regulation the contractor practicaly plants as many shops over the district he has farmed as he thinks will be remunerative. The increased price which has recently been paid by him for the contract necessitates a larger number of liquor shops, and the increased revenue received by the Government satisfies the revenue officer that the shops are not unnecessarily numerous to produce this important results, which he assures the British public is the best method for promoting temperance, by increasing the liquor shops in the district and at the same time increasing the revenue.

"BILLY STINK."

The plausible excuse that illicit distillation has been suppressed by the present excise system can hardly be sustained in face of the following opinion of the Commission: "Many of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission were of opinion that it was almost impossible that illicit distillation could be carried on without detection, owing to the smell and the general difficulty of concealing the operation." This is no sensational statement, but the calm opinion of men who were not moved by temperance fanaticism, and we accept it fully, believing it to be a true conclusion upon an important question which the defenders of the out-still system have for a long time used as a shelter and a justification of the present excise duty on native liquor. Even if it did not exist we hold that the police must be very much at fault if they could not detect a still, owing to the offensive smell which is created by distillation, fatally preventing the manufacture of native liquor in secret. So bad is the odour that it is known by the unpleasant name of "Billy Stink."

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS SAY.

I must again appeal to the conclusions of the Commission to maintain that drunkenness has increased of late years. If we cannot believe a Blue-Book, what evidence are we to believe? "There has been undoubtedly a very great increase of late years in the number of spirit drinkers among the wage-earning classes, including those who cultivate land on their own account in addition to working for hire. This has been most marked in the Behar spirit drinking tract, in the cities of Bengal, and in the centres of the jute pressing, cotton and jute spinning, and coal mining industries." "The city of Monghyr rivals Patna in drunkenness, and the evidence taken at Jumalpore, even after the necessary deductions have been made for exaggerations and inaccuracy, proves that there has been a great increase of drinking among the workmen of that place."

I have endeavoured to substantiate my statements by evidence from the Commissioners' report, and, show that they were neither untrue nor nonsensical

It is evident that the excise duty is a question of revenue, and can only be treated as such. Year after year the revenue has increased. Contractors are paying higher prices for liquor contracts. Liquor shops are being multiplied throughout the Empire. Drunkenness is increasing among the natives. These are facts capable of proof from the evidence given before he excise Commission.

The excuse made, on behalf of Government that they desire to promote temperance among the people by increasing the duty has not been productive of the result which has been anticipated; but, on the contrary, the results has been an increased revenue and likewise an increased amount of drunkenness.

GENERAL ROBERT'S EXAMPLE.

If, then, the Government of India really desire to promote temperance, and thereby actually diminish drunkenness, let them follow the example of that true-hearted soldier his Excellency Sir Fredrick Roberts, who has issued a general order to the army in which he calls attention to the importance of encouraging and supporting temperance societies in every regiment serving in India, for the personal benefit of the men and the efficiency of the service. The result has been the increase of temperance, a marked diminution in the consumption of beer and spirits, and also a decrease in crime and sickness. These are advantages that far outweigh any gain that might come from a canteen fund, and make the promotion of temperance in the army a very important element in the efficiency of every soldier serving in India. Only let the Government of India issue a proclamation on the some lines to the natives of India, and do everything to reduce the number of liquor shops and a similar result may be anticipated—namely, a diminution in the excise revenue, and a decrease in drunkenness. But so long as Government officials publish proclamations denouncing temperance agents as "bad men," and allow the liquor contractor to prosecute them, I think the untutored native will regard the liquor traffic as one in which the Government is deeply interested, and that to abstain from drinking at a "Government liquor shop" is regarded as a criminal offence by the Magistrate.

"WE CANNOT REMAIN SILENT."

We should be very loath to believe that the Indian Government would knowingly and wilfully sanction any system of excise which tended to promote drunkenness among the natives of India, when there is such abundant proof of the deep interest they have taken in promoting the personal and moral interests of the peoples over whom they have so long ruled with honour to the Empire and benefit to the people. But we cannot remain silent when in the face of a fictitious sentiment—that of promoting temperance by increasing the revenue of the excise. Thus we have been able to substantiate our statement—that the present liquor traffic in India has led to a great increase of drunkenness among the natives, which statement is fully supported by the evidence given given before the Commission We do not charge Government with intentionally producing this result, but now that the result is known we appeal to them on behalf of the people to prevent the curse of drunkenness from settling upon them as a nation. The responsibility is great, the case needs urgent attention: the opportunity is now presented for definite action to be taken, and God grant that the voice of a righteous judgment and an honest resolve may vindicate the cause of temperance and sobriety throughout the vast Empire.

THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

The Langworthy case has at length come before the courts publicly, at a sitting in the bankruptcy of Mr. Langworthy. According to the *Times'* report, a receiving order was made in the case on March 23 last, the debtor being described as late of Gey's-house, Maidenhead, gentleman. The petitioning creditor was Mrs. Langworthy, whose debt of £2,963 was for alimony and costs under a petition against her husband for restitution of conjugal rights, the act of bankruptcy upon which the proceedings in this Court were based being the debtor's departure out of England with intent to defeat and delay his creditors. The position of the matter is very peculiar. It would appear that the parties were married in Belgium, and Mrs. Langworthy subsequently petitioned the High Court (Probate and Divorce Division) for restitution of conjugal rights. The decrfence set up by the debtor was that the marriage was illegal according to the law of the place where it was celebrated, and the Court decided in his favour, and granted a decree *nisi* for nullity of the marriage, but directed that Mrs. Langworthy should be in no worse position with reference to alimony than a married woman. Alimony was fixed at the rate of £1, 200 per year, and upon an application being heard to make the decree *nisi* for nullity absolute, it was successfully opposed on the ground that the amount of such alimony had not been paid. Then followed a petition to this Court against Mr. Langworthy which ultimately resulted in an adjudication. The odd part of the case is that the lady has not only obtained an adjudication against her own husband, but she has also—proceeding upon the ground that the marriage is invalid—recovered an interlocutory judgment against him in an action for breach of promise of marriage in which the damages are laid at £20,000. To complicate matters still further, it appears that quite recently Mrs. Langworthy, senior, the mother of the bankrupt, has paid into the Probate and Divorce Divison the sum of £3,353 in satisfaction of alimony and taxed costs due to the petitioner up to that date. This was the first occasion on which a public sitting has been held under the bankruptcy, the proceedings having been carried on so far in Chambers before the Registrar, the strictest privacy being observed.

Mr. Theodore Lumley appeared as solicitor to the proceedings; and Mrs. Langworthy was in attendance; the bankrupt was represented by Mr. Danby, of the firm of Bircham and Co., solicitors.

The Chief Official Receiver inquired of Mr. Danby whether to his knowledge notice of the present meeting had reached the bankrupt; the notices had been sent to Maidenhead and to Messrs. Bircham and Co., the bankrupt's solicitors.

Mr. Danby said that he was certainly of opinion that the notice of the meeting could not have reached him, and he produced a registered letter which he had been unable to forward. He could not say that he had any reason to believe the bankrupt was likely to appear.

The Chief Official Receiver.—I do not mean to-day.

Mr. Danby.—I cannot say.

Mr. Lumley.—I think it very desirable that he should attend.

The chief Official Receiver.—I wanted to know whether Mr. Danby was prepared to express any opinion at all as to his coming.

Mr. Danby intimated his inability to do so.

Mr. Lumley referred to the various proceedings in this court and in the Probate and Divorce Division, and said it appeared that the object of Mrs. Langworthy, senior, in paying the money into Court was to weaken the proceedings in bankruptcy, but he had no apprehension of such a result. It was the desire of the petitioning creditor that the bankrupt's affairs should remain in the Chief Official Receiver's hands for the reason that some difficulty or complication might arise, inasmuch as only one proof or claim had yet been filed. This was for damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage, and in which an interlocutory judgment had been signed, the writ being endorsed to recover the sum of £20,000. The amount of damges had now to be assessed, and he thought the matter ought to remain in the hands of the Official Receiver until the appointment of a trustee by the Board of Trade.

The Chief Official Receiver said that at present he had only one claim before him for damages. Rule 9 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, Schedule 2, provided "A creditor shall not vote at any meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained." There was therefore no proof which he could deal with, and no one to vote on the appointment of trustee. Payment of the alimony having been made into Court, he assumed that the debt was satisfied, although it was said the money was not that of the bankrupt.

Mr. Lumley.—The petitioning creditor, under my advice, has not taken the money out of Court.

The Chief Official Receiver said, in the absence of other proofs, he thought it reasonable to assume there were no other creditors.

Mr. Lumley suggested that, as the bankrupt had been residing in the Argentine, he might have creditors there who had no time to bring in their proofs.

In reply to the Chief Official Receiver, Mr. Danby said the bankrupt had resided in the Argentine almost continuously since 1883.

Mr. Lumley said he wanted to keep the bankruptcy alive, so that any act of the bankrupt would not affect the rights of the creditors.

Some discussion ensued with reference to assessing the damages in the action, and Mr. Lumley suggested that for the purposes of the proof, the amount might be assessed by the Chief Official Receiver.

The Chief Official Receiver said he doubted very much whether it was ever intended to cast upon him the duty of assessing damages in an action for breach of promise. He saw many difficulties in the way, and he had come to the conclusion that it was not within his province. The ordinary tribunal to determine such questions was the Sheriff's Court, and he proposed to leave the matter to that Court.

Mr. Lumley cited the case of "Morgan v. Hardy" ("L.R." 18, Q.B. Div.,646; 3 "*The Times* Law Reports," 510) for the purpose of showing that the Act contemplated that the trustee should make some estimate.

A discussion upon this question followed, and eventually the Chief Official Receiver intimated that he would consider what course he should take, and in the meantime the proof would stand over for the direction of the Court respecting it.

The meeting was then adjourned for three weeks.

THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

On the resumption of the Bodyke evictions on June 10 the emergency men visited the house of John O'Halloran, who had dug a deep trench round his dwelling. The emergency men were severely scalded with boiling water. After a desperate struggle, in which wounds were inflicted on both sides, and entrance was effected by a window, and the occupants of the house were arrested. Operations then ceased for the day. Some jeering by the crowd as the police were leaving resulted in a baton charge. At a public meeting subsequently held Mr. Cox, M. P., denounced the conduct of the police. Mr. Michael Davitt applauded the O'Halloran family for the defence of their home. Referring to the attack by the policemen upon the crowd, he said he would tell Colonel Turner that if such conduct were repeated he and the priests might think it necessary to withdraw their advice to the people not to resort to extreme violence. Father Glynn condemned the publicans for supplying refreshments to the policemen and the girls for talking to them. Mr. Cox said every man, woman, or child who was again seen speaking to a policeman should be considered a foe to the country.

On June 11 the expedition proceeded to the townland of Lisbareen where the house of Michael O'Callaghan was found barricaded, his wife and three daughters being inside. As soon as the bailiffs had demolished a portion of the end of the house and made an opening through the wall, hot water and boiling meal were thrown out on them with such effect that Woods, the head bailiff, was scalded. An opening having been made in the wall, the police rushed into the house, and the eviction was completed. The defenders were arrested, but were subsequently discharged, the tenant retaking possession after the departure of the military and the police. The next farm visited was that of Ellen Wall. The premises were found barricade with stones, bushes, and trees. The resistance of the women inside was of the most determined character. They threw out stones and hot meal, and then thrust a gaff hook at a bailiff, but it was pulled from them by the police. The end wall of the house having been knocked down, the bailiffs and police rushed in. After much shouting and uproar one constable hastened out. Three other constables and some bailiffs were also burned. The tenant, an old woman, had her hand cut and burned in the struggle, and one of the daughters was also cut about the hand. Possession having been taken of the premises, the tenant, her daughters and two young women named Collins and O'Grady, the defenders of the house, were arrested, but were subsequently discharged, and the tenant shortly afterwards retook possession. While this eviction was proceeding the police dispersed the crowds who were cheering the defenders. On Mr. Davitt interfering Captain Welsh, the magistrate in charge, said that he gave the order to the police, and would be responsible for it. The forces then proceeded to the holding of Patrick Lyddy, who, after making a show of resistance, surrendered, and afterwards retook possession. The last farm evicted was that of Michael Hill. Hot water and meal were thrown out on the police, and several constables and bailiffs were scalded before the women inside were overpowered. This concluded the evictions for the day.

After Mr. Davitt had made a speech at Feakle on Sunday afternoon constabulary and soldiers arrived in the village for the purpose of preventing a meeting being held. They got into a fray with some of the people, and a lad is said to havebeen badly hurt with the butt end of a rifle. The eviction proceedings were suspended on the 13th, and the proceedings of the 14th were very quiet. Mr. Davitt, addressing the people of Bodyke, said that if all who were threatened with eviction would follow their example and show rational and moderate resistance, the land question would be settled within the next six months

The evictions were resumed on June 15, in the Ballymacdonnell district, in the persence of Mr. Davitt, Mr, Sheehy, M. P., and several priests. There was very little resistance, and some of the evicted tenants were readmitted as caretakers. The evicting force afterwards went to the Lilly district, and met with comparatively little opposition. These concluded the evictions. Forty-seven men and women are to be prosecuted at Ennis for violently resisting the evictions.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to Mr. Bright:—"Dollishill, June 11, 1887.—My dear Bright,—Having my attention called by many correspondents to your letters of the 6th inst., and always regarding you as a good and kind friend, I write to apprise you that you have inadvertently fallen into an error of fact when, as you say, I spoke as if there were no province of Ulster. In that same speech, referring to the essentials of the Irish Government Bill, I spoke expressly of Ulster, as you will find by reference to any report of tolerable accuracy.—Yours sincerely, W. E. Gladstone."

Mr. Bright has addressed the following letter to Mr. Gladstone in reply.

My dear Mr. Gladstone,—My remark as to your speech was not strictly accurate. I wrote from memory, and the sentence about Ulster was not sufficiently definite to have fixed itself in my memory. I regret the apparent want of accuracy; but, on reading over the report of your speech I may observe that you deal with the Ulster question in a way not calculated to give any comfort or any hope to the loyal population of that province.

You say, "If there be a desire, a well-considered desire, on the part of the Protestant population in the portion of Ulster, capable of being dealt with separately, we were perfectly agreed to consider any plan for the purpose." But can anything be more unsatisfactory than this sentence? You ask for a "well-considered desire" on the part of the "Protestant population." Has it not been known to all men that the desire has been "well considered," and that it has been expressed in the loudest tones by those who are entitled to speak for the Protestant inhabitants of the province?

You speak of the Protestants "in the portion of Ulster capable of being dealt with separately," and for these you are prepared "to consider any plan for the purpose;" but you must know that any plan for dealing only with the Protestants of Ulster by themselves, and not associated with the rest of the population of the province, is an impossible plan, and not worth one moment's consideration.

In dealing with this question, even in a speech to Welshmen, I think Ulster has a claim upon you for a definite expression of opinion as to your plan for the future government of the Province. Your plan a year ago was to place Ulster under the rule of a Parliament in Dublin, and the people know and dread that their future fortunes would be subject to the control of a body of men about whose character and aims you and I differ very seriously. You deem them patriots, I hold them to be not patriots but conspirators against the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom. It is not long since we agreed, or I thought we agreed, on this point. You have changed your opinion I can only regret that I have not been able to change mine.

The recent astounding revelations in the *Times* newspaper must have confirmed the fears and anxieties of the people of Ulster, and have increased their dread of being subjected to the rule of Mr. Parnell and of his agents and followers in Ireland and in the House of Commons.

I grieve that I cannot act with you as in years past, but my judgment and my conscience forbid it. If I have said a word that seems harsh or unfriendly, I will ask you to forgive it.—Always sincerely yours,

John Bright.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

It is believed in London that the Persian Minister and others have in recent interviews with Lord Salisbury dwelt upon the possibility of a Russian occupation of Herat. It is not denied that the Czar's forces are within a few forsakhs of that place. An Afghan forsakh means, it is understood, about the distance which a horse can walk in an hour. It is said that the possible fall of the Ameer's powers may be followed by circumstances which would invite such a Russian occupation. The Persians have in former times made the possession of Herat an object of war, but now it is understood that the Shah would not lift a finger against the Russians. The event, if it should happen, would, it is supposed, be followed by an English occupation of Candahar. There need be no doubt of the anxiety which is felt at the Foreign Office concerning the aspect of affairs in and about Afghanistan. Events of deep interest are expected; but it does not appear to be thought that the circumstances are likely to lead to any hostilities in which either Russia or England will be engaged. The important factor in the case is the apparent inability of the Ameer's power and the approach of the Russian forces to Herat, which if it ceases to be Afghan will certainly become Russian.

The *Standard* said on June 13: Notwithstanding Sir West Ridgeway's return to London, and the Russian occupation of Kerki, a settlement of the Afghan boundary question is confidently expected in the best-informed quarters, on the basis of Russia withdrawing her claims to Kham-i-Ab, and receiving compensation in the valleys of the Murghab and Kushk. In another communication on the 10th, the same paper adds:—We understand that the Russian Government has given a semi-official explanation of the recent occupation of Kerki, alleging it to have been done in order to protect the flank of the new railway in Central Asia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The Afghan news is serious. According to *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta—

The accounts received from all quarters agree that the Ameer's popularity and prestige are hopelessly shattered, and that unless we interfere on his behalf he must soon fall. Interference on his behalf would set the whole country against us, and his speedy fall, far from being a matter of regret, would be the best thing that could happen.

There is, therefore, no way of saving him. But we fail to see why it would be such a good thing that Abdur Rahman should fall. Our policy has hitherto been based on the contrary hypothesis, and we have backed our opinions to the extent of many lakhs of rupee. It is very satisfactory, however, to see that even in Calcutta it is recognized that our intention would make matters worse instead of better. The lesson cost us many millions, but it seems to have been learned at last.

STORMY SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

There was a stormy scene in the French Chamber on Saturday, June 11, on the question of the Army Bill. It arose upon the motion to vote urgency for the Bill. The Government declined to commit themselves either way in regard to the motion, whereupon M. Clemenceau made a bitter attack upon them. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

After M. Clemenceau resumed his seat an extraordinary scene took place, nearly the whole of the Extreme Left clustering tumultuously round the Ministerial bench, personally addressing its occupants in the strongest language, imputing cowardice to them, calling them slaves of the Right, and shaking their fists in their faces. The Ministers, however, remained unmoved. M. Spuller looked on with his usual phlegmatic placidity. M. Rouvier, very pale, kept nervously sorting the papers in his portfolio; while General Ferron, folding his arms, threw himself back in his seat and looked quite unconscious. When M. Floquet put the question the din grew terrific, and M. Floquet had to threaten to put on his hat, which would have summarily closed the sitting. An attempt was then made to prevent the vote taking place by putting up M. Madier de Monjaud to address the House; but this was defeated by M. Paul de Cassagnac, who, rising to order, remarked that no discussion could take place after the question was put. His interference led to another scene. The whole of the Extreme Left started to their feet, and, pointing their forefingers at the Ministers, shouted, "There is your champion! You are defended by the Right." A scene of wild confusion went on for some time; but finally M. Floquet quelled the storm, and the division took place.

The result of the division was that urgency was voted by 359 to 200, and the Chamber decided by 385 to 125 votes to pass to the discussion of the clauses.

A PARSEE PEABODY.

Under this heading the *Times* writes as follows in regard to the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit:—

The Parsees of Bombay have long been famous for their charitable munificence, and the example of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was known throughout the civilized world for his liberality, is being worthily emulated at the present day by another Parsee, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sheriff of Bombay. This is the gentleman who sent the other day the sum of £1,000 to the Imperial Institute, and he has now presented the Northbrook Club with an equal sum to be expended on its library. He has also just offered the Government of Bombay the princely gift of 14 lakh (£15,000 nominally) for the purpose of establishing a female college in that city. These donations, following on to others, aggregating not less than 15 lakhs or £150,000 given during the last 20 years, reveal a remarkable generosity of character and explain the feeling of gratification raised among his compatriots on finding his name included among those selected for the honour of knighthood in the Jubilee *Indian Gazette*. The career of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who is now 64 years of age, is identified with the development of the cotton industry in the Western Presidency, and he is the chief proprietor of six of the largest mills. Indeed, the honour of initiating and permanently establishing this branch of industry in India during the American civil war is generally accorded to him. As success followed this bold undertaking, it is not surprising to learn that the orginator and promoter of Indian cotton cultivation has amassed great wealth; but Sir Dinshaw's chief claim to consideration consists in his manner of dispensing what Providence has bestowed upon him. He may justly be called the Parsee Peabody, and his benefactions are the more praiseworthy because they are not restricted to one class, race or religion.

THE POPE AND THE HOME RULE AGITATION.

The numerous reports in circulation with reference to Vatican matters, either in connection with Home Rule or the delicate subject of diplomatic relations with England, have (says the correspondent of the *Times* in Rome) so little basis in fact, and are so little justified by any negotiations known to have been initiated, directly or indirectly, officially or officiously, that one is perfectly justified in declaring them to be the efforts of correspondents to fill a void:—

With reference to Home Rule, it is perfectly well known that his Holiness has no sympathy with Mr. Parnell's campaign, and that the official opinion of the Church has not been pronounced pro or con, because the energetic pressure of the majority of the Irish Bishops holds the normal conservative tendencies of the Vatican in check. The large majority of the English priesthood being of Irish birth, and that majority being with few exceptions in favour of Irish independence, it is natural that their influence as a body should have great weight with the Head of the Church, and this weight may be taken as the measure of the conservative influence which it counterbalances. Further than this, nothing can be said as the attitude of the Pope with reference to Home Rule; and the constant assurances of loyal English Catholics that the interest of the Church have nothing to fear from the English Government will probably induce a continuance of this negative attitude. The Pope is perfectly well informed on the subject of Ireland, and a diplomatic agent here would probably add nothing to his knowledge, but might materially influence his decisions as to action. It is certain that the Pope desires the establishment of diplomatic relations with England. The Italian Government is perfectly aware of the importance of the question of Home Rule to the stability of the English Government; and I have good reason to believe that in the present circumstances the appointment of an English representative at the Vatican would hardly be regarded as inconsistent with the hearty good-will which the English nation is known to entertain for Italy. And if the influence of the Pope could strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Government no nation would be more the gainer than this. Public opinion is somewhat influenced by the manner—unaccountable to the Italian mind—in which the English authorities deal with the refractory element in Ireland, their reluctance to enforce the law raising a presumption that the law is wrong; but, beyond this excusable confusion, the public is very much at one with the Government. As far as can be judged from this point, the presence of an official representative of the Queen at the Vatican may do good and can do no harm. I learn from excellent authority that Cardinal Manning is with the majority of the Irish Bishops on the question of Home Rule.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company (Limited) was held on the 14th June, at Winchester-house, Old Broad-street. Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P., who presided, stated that the company had been started about 16 weeks ago. The object of the company was, under arrangement with the Secretary of State for India, to take over a narrow gauge line of some 150 miles long, which they were to convert into the standard gauge for Indian railways. That work was progressing very satisfactorily. The receipts of the line, in common with those of other Indian railways, had not in the past year been so satisfactory. It was gratifying to know that the line was in working order, and that the conversion could be carried out with comparative ease and more rapidly than they had originally anticipated. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. A shareholder said he assumed that, whatever the revenue might be, they would receive the 4 per cent. guaranteed by the Government, while if the traffic were able to pay more than 4 per cent. the shareholders would receive one-fourth of the surplus. The chairman assented. Lieutenant-General C. R. Dickens, C.S.I., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The chairman said that the amount of share capital already paid up was £3,540,000, leaving only £450,000 more to be received. The directors therefore thought that the time had arrived for taking power to convert the shares into stock when and as they were paid up. A resolution to that effect was then submitted to the meeting and was agreed to.

The report of the directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company for the half-year ended December 31 last, states that the capital expended amounted to £42,062, while the total expenditure on capital account on that date was £8,257,014, exclusive of stores and materials on hand or in transit to India, aggregating a further sum of £240,543. The company's indebtedness to Government for advances on capital account amounted at December 31 last to £38,780. The gross revenue was £515,836, against £517,328, and the expenses £342,402, against £241,790. The gross earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa line for the half-year were Rs. 77,41,797, which is Rs. 1,90,441 less than in the corresponding period of 1885, and the result of the working of the combined system, after making due provision for Indian income-tax chargeable on the profits of the half-year, is an available balance of Rs. 4,15,516, against Rs. 5,01,145, to which has to be added Rs. 38,882 previously retained in India, making a total of, say, Rs. 4,54,398. The directors have received, or been advised of remittances from India amounting to £30,505. Adding the net unappropriated balance previously held here on surplus profits account, the sum available in England for dividend is £33,236, and in India Rs. 25,516. The directors now recommend the distribution of £32,089 in payment of a dividend in July next of 8s. 6d. per £100 consolidated stock, making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year on the capital stock of £2 18s. 6d. per cent. The proprietors will then have received £7 2s. per cent. on their holdings of stock for the year 1886, as against £6 17s. 6d. for 1885 and £6 7s. 6d. for 1884.

MURDER BY MOONLIGHTERS.

A young man named Jeremiah Hurley was murdered at Furrangore, midway between Tralee and Killarney, at ten o'clock on Monday night, June 13. The family in whose service he was had gone to bed, and Hurley was undressing when a party of about six men, armed and disguised, burst in the door leading into the house, and afterwards the door of the bedroom. Hurley advanced to meet them, and he fought for his life. He seized the first man and took his revolver from him. It would appear from marks of blood in the kitchen that he fired and wounded one of his assailants. But he was overpowered, and while one of the men lit a match for a moment another fired at Hurley. The shot took effect, but as Hurley was a very athletic young fellow he did not fall. Another match was struck and another shot was fired at him, and then a third shot. All three hit Hurley, who then fell, and as he lay on the floor the men stood over him by the light of a match and fired nine more shots into his body. Two of the bullets struck the deceased in the region of the heart, and one in the stomach. Yet after his murderers left the house he was able to speak and he lived for several hours. He said he did not know any of the men, as their faces were covered, but that he was not able to use the revolver on them, as they all crowded round him. Two men named Sullivan and Harold have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murder.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Famous, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

MONSOON RATES,
FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.
The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has called up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported ..... Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... „	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... „	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles ..... „	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... „	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles (Heart shape) ..... „	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... „	24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks ..... „	29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock ..... „	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend ..... „	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JULY 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CHAMPAGNES.

INDIA BRAND

FAC-SIMILE OF LABEL

Giesler & Co's

Avize.

Champagne.

Specially selected for TREACHER & Co (LIMITED) BOMBAY.

DRY.

Cash Prices, Qts. Per doz. Rs. 54.

Cash Prices, Pts. Per doz. Rs. 29-8.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

	Cash Prices, per dozen. Quarts.		Pints.	
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	Rs. 62	0	Rs. 34	0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY	,, 54	0	,, 29	8
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	,, 60	0	,, 33	0
ROEDERER'S	,, 63	0	,, ...	
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	,, 29	0	,, 17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY

Finds favour everywhere.

ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

W. G. BAGNALL,

MANUFACTURER

OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,

FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,

PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co

206, G^t PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET, In a variety of newest designs, Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLE, In more than 50 different patterns. At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS, Numbers of most effective designs. Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

and the price varies according to weight and size.

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only,

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50	227
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58	228
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50	229
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40	230
Rs. 22 to Rs. 30	231
Rs. 20 to Rs. 25	232

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

JUST UNPACKED

Jersey and Wet-weather Suits and Dresses for Boys and Girls.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-iron-ed Boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

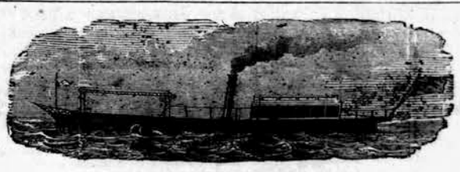
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

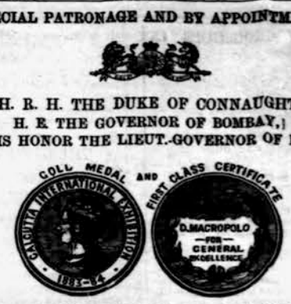
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL



D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5	0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs. 3	0
2. Duke of Connaught	,, ,, 4	0	8. Alpha	,, ,, 2	0
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,, ,, 4	0	9. Prince of Wales	,, ,, 2	0
4. Finos (Lady)	,, ,, 3	0	10. Prince Boris	,, ,, 2	0
5. Bosphorus	,, ,, 3	0	11. Victoria	,, ,, 1	0
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,, 3	0	12. Sultan	,, ,, 1	0

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITZE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	,, 8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	,, 4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25 Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100 Rs. 9	0
El Re del Mondo	,, 50 ,, 11	0	El Caliope	,, 50 ,, 6	0
Joss Vargas	,, 50 ,, 10	0	La Selika	,, 50 ,, 5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	,, 50 ,, 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	,, 100 ,, 4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	,, 25 ,, 3	4	La Flor de Java	,, 100 ,, 4	0
Semiramis	,, 100 ,, 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	,, 100 ,, 4	0

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1	8
Medium	,, ,, 2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	,, ,, 3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

a Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath, while its antiseptic and anti-acidulatic properties exercise a most beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that tooth washes or tooth powders cannot be too delicacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:-

TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

is a PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions in one bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for sea sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. Rubbings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes, carrying a medicine always at hand, and ready to use internally or externally when occasion requires.

No family can afford to be without this long reliable remedy in the house. The price brings it within the reach of all, and it will commonly save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, U.S.A.

GENERAL AGENTS AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GHATTAS GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—Gibraltar: MESSRS. J. ROBERTSON & Co.